

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 22 July 1897



## A SUMMER DAY

*THE* time so tranquil is and clear  
That nowhere shall ye find,  
Save on a high and barren hill,  
An air of passing wind.

All trees and simples, great and small,  
That balmy leaf do bear,  
Than they were painted on a wall,  
No more they move or stir.

The ships, becalmed upon the seas,  
Hang up their sails to dry;  
The herds beneath the leafy trees  
Among the flowers lie.

Great is the calm, for everywhere  
The wind is settling down;  
The smoke goes upright in the air  
From every tower and town.

What pleasure, then, to walk and see,  
Along a river clear,  
The perfect form of every tree  
Within the deep appear;

The bells and circles on the waves,  
From leaping of the trout;  
The salmon from their creeks and caves  
Come gliding in and out.

O sure it were a seemly thing,  
While all is still and calm,  
The praise of God to play and sing,  
With trumpet and with shalm!

All laborers draw home at even,  
And can to others say:  
"Thanks to the gracious God of Heaven,  
Who sent this summer day."

ALEXANDER HUME (1560-1600)



## The Business Outlook

The volume of general trade continues to afford moderate satisfaction. The situation gives perhaps more promise for the future than of activity in the present. It is naturally the dull season of the year, and then, too, the fight over certain of the tariff schedules in the Conference Committee meetings has been closely watched by mercantile and financial interests. The settlement of the sugar duties on Saturday last means a speedy passage of the bill, and for this the business interests of the country are profoundly thankful.

Among all classes of merchants and manufacturers the firm opinion prevails that the fall trade will be the best in years, and they are making arrangements accordingly. The better prices being obtained for farm products in the West, the good crops throughout the country and the comparatively poor ones abroad are all additional factors which stimulate the hopeful feeling of the future. The West, too, is buying more goods of Eastern manufacturers than for years, and, as has previously been observed in this column, this is the best possible indication of future business activity.

The soft coal strike is not yet settled, but the more virulent features of it have subsided, and the way seems open to arbitration. In the meanwhile the strike has had the effect of advancing prices, which is a great gain for both operator and miner, for if business is good it is thought that prices will not again fall so low as they were when the men went on strike. Wool and cotton goods are quiet, but prices are pretty steady. Iron and steel should show considerable improvement after Aug. 1. The leather trade is also in better shape.

Money rates continue low, but some hardening of them is expected when the currency movement to the West, usual during the latter end of July and in August, starts in earnest. The demand for funds from mercantile sources is also expected to increase shortly, and altogether it looks as though money might be dearer in the not distant future. The stock market continues strong, and the weight of opinion is that a strong, active bull market will be witnessed this fall.

## Books of the Week

- Ginn & Co. Boston.*  
**SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY.** By A. F. Blaisdell. pp. 191. 50 cents.  
**ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC.** By William W. Speer. pp. 314. 55 cents.  
**A FEW FAMILIAR FLOWERS.** By Margaret W. Morley. pp. 274.  
*Harper & Bros. New York.*  
**THE PEOPLE FOR WHOM SHAKESPEARE WROTE.** By Charles Dudley Warner. pp. 187. \$1.25.  
**IN SIMPKINSVILLE.** By Ruth McE. Stuart. pp. 244. \$1.25.  
**THE STORY OF THE RHINEGOLD.** By Anna A. Chapin. pp. 138. \$1.50.  
**EYE SPY.** By William Hamilton Gibson. pp. 264. \$2.50.  
*D. Appleton & Co. New York.*  
**PETER THE GREAT.** By K. Wallzowski. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. pp. 562. \$2.00.  
*Biglow & Main Co. New York.*  
**BELLS AT EVENING AND OTHER VERSES.** By Frances J. Crosby. pp. 192. 50 cents.  
*Fleming H. Revell Co. New York.*  
**A LIFE FOR A LIFE.** By Prof. Henry Drummond. pp. 75. 25 cents.  
*Thomas Whittaker. New York.*  
**LECTURES ON ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.** Delivered in Norwich Cathedral, with a preface by the Dean of Norwich. pp. 502. \$2.25.  
**PAPER COVERS**  
*Brotherhood of Christian Unity. New York.*  
**DON'T WORRY.** By Theodore F. Seward. pp. 59. 25 cents.  
*Trustees of the J. F. Slater Fund. Baltimore.*  
**A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE.** By D. C. Gilman. pp. 14. 25 cents.  
*Bible Institute Colportage Association. Chicago.*  
**HEAVEN ON EARTH.** By A. C. Dixon. 15 cents.  
*Skinner Bartlett & Co. Boston.*  
**TEN TEMPERANCE LESSONS.** By Rev. Alfred Noon. Ph.D. pp. 12.

**8%**

Best short-time paper, earning 6 to 9 %.  
 Write for details. Robt. E. Strahorn & Co.,  
 Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

**CHURCH  
CARPETS**

AT MANU- **JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & Co.,**  
 FACTURERS' CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY,  
 PRICES. 658 WASHINGTON ST.,  
 OPP. BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON.

JULY. FRANK LESLIE'S.—UNITARIAN.—FORUM.—MONTH.—DONAHOE'S.—NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.—REVIEW OF REVIEWS.—LABOR BULLETIN OF MASSACHUSETTS.—CHRISTIAN CITY.—INTERNATIONAL STUDIO.—POET-LORE.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.

## Deaths

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

JACKSON.—In Center Harbor, N. H., June 21, James Jackson, aged 90 yrs. and 6 mos., lacking one day.  
 MARSHALL.—In Providence, R. I., July 9, Mary A. Marshall, aged 61, widow of William Marshall of Derry, N. H.  
 MATHEWS.—In Belfast, Me., July 16, after a brief illness, Sanford H. Mathews, aged 65 years.  
 SHIPPERLY.—In Margaree, Cape Breton, June 24, Rev. James Shipperly, aged 68 years. He held pastorates in Matland, Hants County, N. S., Pleasant River, N. S., and Abbottsford, Can.

MRS. CATHERINE COOLEY COLT  
 That friend of mine that lives in God.

The death of such a woman as Mrs. Colt deserves more than a passing notice, not only for the fearless and beautiful way in which she trod the path that leads to the life beyond, but for the rich example she has left of a consistent Christian life from the day of her early consecration. This was especially manifested in her meek resignation to many years of imperfect health, which doomed her to sit, as she said, with folded hands awaiting God's will, while her companions and friends could walk in the more aggressive paths of Christian activity and duty.

She bore with unquestioning and uncomplaining cheerfulness reverses and trials because "God had willed them." But though obliged to sit while others walked, to remain at the fireside while others went abroad, her life was by no means idle or barren, as those whom she sympathized with or unostentatiously aided can testify. Her thoughtful, noiseless kindnesses distilled like dew on many loving hearts, in which she has a permanent shrine. Her years of faithful obedience to duty as it presented itself to her were rewarded, for, when she neared the dark valley, God's light shone into the chamber where she lay for four long months consciously and serenely awaiting the entrance of the Angel of Death. Her only thought that looked earthward was for the sister who remained behind, and but for the thought of whom she went joyfully forward to meet father and mother and husband.

Whittier's lines to his friend, on the death of his sister, have a fresh application here:

With silence only as their benediction  
 God's angels come

Where, in the shadow of a great affliction,  
 The soul sits dumb.

Yet would I say what thine own heart approveth:  
 Our Father's will,

Calling to him the dear one whom he loveth,  
 Is mercy still.

God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly  
 What he hath given;

They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly  
 As in his heaven.

Not upon thee or thine the solemn angel  
 Hath evil wrought;

Her funeral anthem is a glad evangel,  
 The good she did not!

H. M. P.

**For Nervous Exhaustion  
 Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**  
 Dr. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."

## The Business of Life



Is serious. One ought to guard the interests of the whole family by making it part of our business of life to have policies of Life Insurance in

## THE PRUDENTIAL

Assets, - - \$19,541,827  
 Income, - - 14,158,445  
 Surplus, - - 4,034,116

THE PRUDENTIAL insures children, women, and men. Ages 1 to 70. Amounts \$15 to \$50,000. Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, weekly.

Write for descriptive literature.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America,

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

## Financial

## Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Mutual Life Building,  
 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

**CAPITAL, - - - - \$2,000,000**  
**SURPLUS, - - - - \$2,000,000**  
 ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS,  
 FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN,  
 EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES  
 ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.  
**INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS**  
 subject to check or on certificate.

**STERLING DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.**

**TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.**

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.  
 ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.  
 GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.  
 HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.  
 J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.  
 JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

### DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock, Charles R. Henderson,  
 George F. Baker, Adrian Iselin, Jr.,  
 George S. Bowdoin, Augustus D. Juilliard,  
 August Belmont, James N. Jarvie,  
 Frederic Cromwell, Richard A. McCurdy,  
 Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr,  
 Robert Goette, Walter G. Oakman,  
 G. G. Haven, Henry H. Rogers,  
 Oliver Harriman, H. McK. Twombly,  
 R. Somers Hayes, Frederick W. Vanderbilt,  
 William C. Whitney.

## 8% NET FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES

on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers *only*. 15 years' experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands, over \$100,000 invested. None but SAFE, PROMPT PAYING loans on my books.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,  
 303 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.



CONSTANTLY GROWING  
 in favor:

Cheque Bank Cheques,  
 for Travelers and Remitters.  
 Circular tells why people like them better than letters of credit.

FREDERICK W. PERRY,  
 40 and 42 Wall St., N. Y.  
 Agency of the U. S. Cheque Bank, Ltd.

# The Congregationalist SERVICES

Have stood the test of actual use in multitudes of churches. Hundreds of thousands have been sold. They are adapted for all occasions, many of them specially suited for **SUMMER EVENING Services.**

## THREE SERIES. Thirty-three Services.

- Special Occasions.**
2. PILGRIM FATHERS.
  14. MEMORIAL DAY.
  15. CHILDREN'S SUNDAY.
  16. NATIONAL SERVICE.
  28. WHITSUNTIDE.
  33. ORDER OF MORNING WORSHIP.
- Eventide and General Worship.**
5. FORGIVENESS OF SINS.
  6. TRUST IN GOD.
  7. DAYS OF THY YOUTH.
  8. HOUSE OF OUR GOD.
  11. HOMELAND.
  12. HUMILITY.
  13. GOD IN NATURE.
  17. "ABIDE WITH US."
  18. "ETERNAL LIGHT OF LIGHT."
  19. "I WILL EXTOL THEE."
  20. "GOD BE WITH US FOR THE NIGHT IS CLOSING."
  21. "I AM."
  22. "I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE."
  23. "I AM THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD."
  24. "I AM THE GOOD SHEPHERD."
  25. "I AM THE WAY, THE TRUTH, THE LIFE."
  26. "I AM THE LIVING ONE."
  27. THE MASTER AND HIS DISCIPLES.
  29. SIMON PETER.
  30. JAMES.
  31. JOHN.
  32. PAUL.

All the above services are complete WITH MUSIC.

**60 cents per 100 copies.**

Sent, postage prepaid. Sample copies 1 cent each.

Address **SERVICES,**  
**THE CONGREGATIONALIST,**  
Boston, Mass.

## H. GAZE & SONS' Ltd.

**ANNUAL ROUND THE WORLD TOUR**  
All expenses **NOV. 8**  
Personally conducted  
Also Late Summer and Fall Tours to **EUROPE**  
\$275 to \$400  
Programs and information furnished upon application.  
Independent Tickets  
Everywhere.  
Choice berths on all steamers.  
W. H. EAVES, Agent, 201 Washington Street, Boston.

## The St. Denis,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH STREET,  
Opposite Grace Church. **NEW YORK.**

### EUROPEAN PLAN.

"There is an atmosphere of home comfort and hospitable treatment at the St. Denis which is rarely met with in a public house, and which insensibly draws you there as often as you turn your face toward New York."

## WAWBEEK LODGE

Hotel and Cottages. Best located, most attractive, and one of the best conducted resorts in

### THE ADIRONDACKS.

Terms moderate. Special rates for young men taking vacation, teachers and clergymen. Address **URIAH WELCH, WAWBEEK, N. Y.**

### A LAYMAN WHO PREACHES

Will be at liberty Sept. 1. Can give satisfactory evidence of Christian character, ability and "soundness in the faith." Has had more than average success in gaining and holding attention of audiences, and believes the "gospel is the power of God unto salvation." Would like position as assistant pastor of large church, or would take small church or mission if God opened the way. Large salary not necessary, but large opportunity for work desired. Address O. P. J., *Congregationalist* office.

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| Paragraphs                                     | 109 |
| The World's Interest in Jesus                  | 110 |
| Professor Beckwith's Suggestion as to Councils | 110 |
| A Mutual Responsibility                        | 110 |
| The Future of Great Britain                    | 111 |
| Loving the Truth and Peace                     | 111 |
| Current History                                | 112 |
| Current History Notes                          | 117 |
| In Brief                                       | 113 |
| CURRENT THOUGHT                                | 118 |

### CONTRIBUTIONS:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| A Summer Day—cover poem   | 105 |
| The Companions of the Sorrowful Way. The Bearer of Christ's Cross. Ian Maclaren | 114 |
| Holidays in Norway. Rev. R. F. Horton, D. D.                                    | 115 |
| The Extension of the Kingdom League. Adela E. Thompson                          | 116 |
| Midsummer at the Capital. Lillian Camp Whitesey                                 | 116 |

### HOME:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| A Sea Hymn. Harriet K. Munger           | 119 |
| Paragraphs                              | 119 |
| The Poor in Summer. Mrs. M. E. Sangster | 119 |
| The Tree—a selected poem                | 120 |
| The Study of Trees. Emily Tolman        | 120 |
| A Bicycle for Two Thousand—a selection  | 120 |
| Closet and Altar                        | 121 |
| Mothers in Council                      | 121 |
| Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin         | 122 |
| Corner Scrap-Book                       | 122 |

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Aug 1

- |                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic for Aug. 1-7 | 123 |
| Notes                             | 124 |

### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

### LITERATURE

### NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES

### MISCELLANEOUS:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| Business Outlook                                | 106 |
| Deaths  | 106 |
| In and Around Chicago                           | 118 |
| Important Coming Meetings                       | 123 |
| The New Sayings of Jesus—a selection            | 123 |
| Another Great Christian Endeavor Convention     | 127 |
| A Day at the Shoals                             | 128 |
| National Conference of Charities and Correction | 129 |
| In and Around Boston                            | 129 |
| Our Readers' Forum                              | 130 |

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

Published every Thursday.

At 1 Somerset Street, corner of Beacon Street.  
PER COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE \$3.00.  
TWO YEARS IN ADVANCE, \$5.00; FIVE YEARS, \$10.00.  
IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50 PER YEAR.  
ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.  
CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 Months, 25 cents

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration following the subscriber's address, as printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp should be sent with remittance.  
DISCONTINUANCES.—In accordance with the almost universal wish of our subscribers, papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop. In connection with such an order all arrearages must be paid. An order of discontinuance can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per agate line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch, 11½ inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract.  
READING NOTICES, leased nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd

## Subscribers' Wants

Notices under this heading, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Additional lines ten cents each per insertion.

**Pews for Sale.** The pews now being used in the Kirk St. Church, Lowell, Mass. For particulars, address J. W. C. Pickering, Lowell, Mass.

**Boarders.** Wanted, a couple of ladies or man and wife wishing a pleasant, quiet place to board. Address Mrs. J. L. Milford, N. H., Box 80.

**At Kennebunk Beach, Me.** To let, two 8-room, thoroughly furnished cottages, close to beach, \$200 and \$225 for season. D. S. Farnham, Newton Center, Mass.

**Christian Homes** wanted for three healthy, attractive and promising Armenian girls, 13, 11 and 9 years of age. Address M. H. Hitchcock, 3 Alliston St., Boston.

**Library Bookcases,** with glass doors, adjustable shelves, in excellent condition. Henry P. Noyes, Andover, Mass.

**Gas Reflector.** A good second-hand gas reflector wanted for a church auditorium. Size of room 40 x 40, with ceiling 20 feet high. Address Rev. C. H. Lemmon, 1449 Woodland Hills Ave., Cleveland, O.

**A Young Woman** wants a situation as housekeeper, companion, secretary, or to teach young children. Any desired information given, or references furnished, by applying to 110 Mill St., Newport, R. I.

**Collector.** Wanted, by a responsible man, a position as collector for some publishing house or business firm. No canvassing. References given. Address P. 37 Mason Street, Worcester, Mass.

**Companion.** A teacher wishes a position as companion to a lady, either at the mountains or seaside, for the months of July and August. Address M. L. C., Bridgewater, Mass.

**Wanted,** by a refined, middle-aged lady, thoroughly competent, a position as matron, or lady in charge, in a private school or seminary for the ensuing school year. Address B. F., Northampton, Mass.

**Stereopticon.** For sale a double dissolving stereopticon complete, with 18 feet screen and telescope poles, etc. Suitable for church work. Address Stereopticon, 9 Warren Avenue, Boston.

**High School Graduate,** with best of references, wishes work to help him enter college in September. Could fill position as clerk, companion, waiter, gardener, or any similar employment. Address Box 275, So. Framingham, Mass.

**Seashore Cottage for Sale** at Rye, N. H., 9 rooms; on bluff overlooking broad Atlantic; good stable, bathing, boating and fishing; finest beach on the coast; furniture if desired; price low. F. D. Butler, Portsmouth, N. H.

**Comfortable Home.** A young woman, desiring to devote some hours to study, can have a comfortable home in a new suite, with a mother and daughter, if willing to assist in the family's work as compensation for room and board. Address D. A., care of *The Congregationalist*.

**West View, Northfield, Mass.** Airy, comfortable rooms, with good board, in a pleasant home, eight minutes' walk from the Auditorium and *Seminary buildings.* Persons wishing choice of rooms for conventions should apply at once. For terms, address E. H. Marshall, East Northfield, Mass.

**Summer Home for Children.** A lady having a delightful home, with fine grounds, will receive a few children into her family for the summer, giving each a mother's careful personal attention. Highest references given and required. For particulars and terms address S., *The Congregationalist*.

**House to Let in Amherst, Mass.** House very suitable for family putting a son into the College; excellent plumbing, etc. Fine shade and fruit trees; grape vines, beautiful hedges. Photograph. Rent \$350. John Jameson, 113 Devonshire St., Boston, or B. H. Williams, Amherst.

**Dry Goods Manager** (married, 35), 20 years' continuous experience as all-around salesman and in entire management of a business, desires to correspond with view of new relations. Merchant needing a reliable and profitable associate can verify details by addressing Buyer and Manager, care of this office.

## Religious Notices

Religious and ecclesiastical notices, addresses of ministers, etc., published under this heading at ten cents a line.

**AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,** No. 76 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: To improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the society at New York.

JAMES W. ELLWELL, President.  
Rev. W. C. STITT, Secretary.  
W. C. STURGES, Treasurer.

## A Plea for the Lord's Day.

For the July Handbook we have reprinted an article recently published in *The Congregationalist*, by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., entitled *A Plea for the Lord's Day.* It is one of the most sensible and forcible appeals for the preservation of Sunday ever given to the public.

100 Copies, \$1.25, postpaid. 4 cts. each; 50 copies, 75 cts.; 25 copies, 50 cts.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST,

1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.



## Educational

**S**CHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.  
Oldest and best known in U. S.  
Established 1855.  
3 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

## THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.

4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.;  
Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal.; 100-page  
Agency Manual free. EVERETT O. FISK & CO.

## THEOLOGICAL

ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.  
**CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**  
The 40th year opens Sept. 29. For further information address Prof. H. M. SCOTT, 520 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW LONDON.  
**COLBY ACADEMY.** (For Both Sexes.)  
A New Gymnasium. A Fully Equipped Laboratory.  
Five Complete Courses of Study. Special Prizes for  
High Grade Students. Rev. GEO. W. GILE, President.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE, EXETER.

**THE PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY.**  
The 115th year begins Sept. 15, 1897. Eighty Scholarships awarded to students of high standing. For Catalogue and Illustrated Supplement, address  
**HARLAN P. A'LEN, Principal, Exeter, N. H.**

## VERMONT

VERMONT, ST. JOHNSBURY.  
**ST. JOHNSBURY ACADEMY.**  
DAVID Y. COMSTOCK, M. A.,  
Principal.

## VERMONT, SAXTON'S RIVER.

**VERMONT ACADEMY.**  
Coeducational. College Preparatory and Academic Courses. Special departments in Music and Art. Military Instruction for boys, under officer detailed by Secretary of War. Physical Training for girls. Infirmary with trained nurse. **Certificate admits to best colleges.** EDWARD ELLERY, Principal.

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, MONSON.  
**MONSON ACADEMY.**  
Monson, Mass. Both sexes. Ninety-fourth year opens Sept. 7. For catalogue, address  
**ARTHUR N. BURKE, Principal.**

## BOSTON, 9 Ashburton Place.

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School.**  
Fall term opens Wednesday, Oct. 6. For circulars address,  
**EDMUND H. BENNETT, Dean.**

## MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

**MISS KIMBALL'S SCHOOL.**  
Worcester, Mass. An English, French and German Home and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory, Intermediate, Academic, Literary, Music, and Special Courses. Excellent gymnasium. Send for Illustrated Manual.

## MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.

**BRADFORD ACADEMY.**  
Founded 1803. For the higher education of young women. Classical and Scientific course of study; also Preparatory and Optional. Year begins Sept. 15, 1897.  
**Miss Ida C. Allen, Prin., Bradford, Mass.**

## MASSACHUSETTS, WORCESTER.

**WORCESTER ACADEMY.**  
Prepares boys for college or scientific school. Buildings of modern construction. New Science Hall, seven groups of laboratories. Manual training. Infirmary. Gymnasium. Oval and cinder track. 64th year begins Sept. 8, 1897. D. W. ABERCROMBIE, A. M., Prin., Worcester, Mass.

**Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass.**

For both sexes. Prepares for College and Scientific Institutions. Delightful Location. Commodious Buildings. Full equipment. Terms reasonable. Send for Catalogue.  
**DANA M. DUSTAN, Principal.**

## MASSACHUSETTS, WEST BRIDGEWATER.

**Howard Seminary** A Home School for Girls.  
LIMITED to fifty. Certificate admits to colleges. Offers thorough academic training with wide choice in electives (including Music, Art, and Languages). Advantages for Home Culture. Library. Gymnasium and Laboratory. Single rooms may be had. Careful attention paid to individual needs. Location quiet, healthful, accessible. For circulars address  
**Mr. and Mrs. R. W. GIFFORD, Principals.**  
West Bridgewater, Plymouth Co., Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS, NORTON.

**WHEATON SEMINARY FOR YOUNG WOMEN.**

Regular and elective courses, literary, scientific, classical. Pupils also fitted for advanced courses in leading colleges. Excellent advantages in art and music. Fine library, laboratory, observatory, gymnasium, bowling alley, outdoor sports, careful physical training. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Best home influences. Beautifully situated, 28 miles from Boston.  
Fall term of 63d year begins Sept. 15, 1897. Illustrated prospectus. Address  
**Rev. SAMUEL V. COLE, President, Norton, Mass.**

## Educational

## MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSETTS, WELLESLEY.  
**WELLESLEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**  
A good place for health and hard study. The scholarship sound and much attention given to detail.  
**EDWARD AUGUSTINE BENNER.**

MASSACHUSETTS, ASHBURNHAM.  
**CUSHING ACADEMY.**  
Ashburnham, Mass. Co-Educational. New Buildings. Large Gymnasium. Well-equipped Laboratories. Music Departments. Broad courses of study. \$200 a year. Send for Catalogue.  
**H. S. COWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL.**

MASSACHUSETTS, ANDOVER.  
**ABBOT ACADEMY**  
For Young Ladies, Andover, Mass. Begins its 69th year Sept. 16, 1897, offering enlarged opportunities; three Seminary Courses of Studies and a College fitting Course. Has a Clark telescope, laboratory, gymnasium, art studios, library, reading and music rooms, etc.; superior accommodations in new and improved buildings, with electric lights, hot water-heating, etc.; over 20 acres of lawns and groves. Terms \$400 per year. Address Miss LAURA S. WATSON, Principal. For catalogue, W. F. DRAFER.

## MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.



This entire building, and two annexes, are devoted exclusively to the work of the  
**NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**  
Accessible to musical events of every nature. The best masters in music, elocution and languages that money can command. *George W. Chadwick, Musical Director.* Prospectus free.  
**FRANK W. WALS, General Manager, Boston, Mass.**

## RHODE ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND, EAST GREENWICH.  
**EAST GREENWICH ACADEMY.**  
Founded 1862. Both sexes. On Narragansett Bay. Cottages. Electric light. Elegant new dining hall. Endowed. Twelve courses. September 13. Illustrated catalogue. **F. D. BLAKESLEE, D. D., Prin., East Greenwich, R. I.**

## CONNECTICUT

## CONNECTICUT, LAKEVILLE.

**THE HOTCHKISS SCHOOL**

Prepares for the best colleges and scientific schools. The next year opens Sept. 15, 1897.  
**EDWARD G. COY, Headmaster.**

## CONNECTICUT, GREENWICH.

**Greenwich Academy and Home School for Ten Boys,**  
Greenwich, Connecticut.  
The few boys admitted carefully selected. No undesirable pupil allowed to remain. Genuine home. Special attention to development of literary taste. Individual instruction when needed. Three complete courses. Location exceptionally healthful and attractive. 72d year of Academy and 18th of Home.  
**J. H. ROOT, Principal.**

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, PEEKSKILL.  
**COL. WRIGHT'S MILITARY ACADEMY**  
Peekskill, N. Y. Thorough military system. Preparation for college or business. For catalogue address  
**C. J. WRIGHT, A. M.**

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.  
**LYNDON HALL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**  
50th year. Academic and College Preparatory.  
**SAMUEL W. BUCK, A. M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

NEW YORK, PEEKSKILL.  
**THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY**  
64th Year. Prepares for Colleges and Government Schools. Thorough business course. Open all year. Fall term Sept. 15. **Col. L. H. ORLEMAN, Principal, Peekskill, N. Y.**

NEW YORK, BINGHAMTON.  
**THE LADY JANE GREY SCHOOL.**  
Mrs. Hyde and Daughters' Home School for Girls. Special and regular courses. Preparation for College and European travel. Address  
**Mrs. JANE GREY HYDE, Binghamton, N. Y.**

## NEW YORK, BUFFALO.

**HOME STUDY FOR BUSINESS**  
We teach Bookkeeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Com'l Law, Letter Writing, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc. thoroughly by MAIL at your own HOME. Success guaranteed every earnest student. We give useful, money-making Education which leads to a good paying position. A ten years' success. Highly endorsed. It will pay you. Try it. Catalog free. **BRYANT & STRATTON.**  
Trial lesson 10c. 147 College Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

The  
**Inauguration**

described by

**RICHARD HARDING DAVIS**

Contrasts our political and social life, as manifested in our greatest national ceremony, with that of the Old World.

Illustrated by

**C. D. Gibson and T. de Thulstrup**

**FRANK R. STOCKTON'S**

New Novel,

**THE GREAT STONE OF SARDIS**

**THE KENTUCKIANS**

The New Serial by

**John Fox, Jr.**

Illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY.

**EIGHT COMPLETE STORIES**

A **Sergeant of the Orphan Troop**, a story of Indian fighting in Winter, written and illustrated by **FREDERIC REMINGTON**. **Sharon's Choice**, a sketch of life in a small Western town, by **OWEN WISTER**, illustrated. **The Cobbler in the Devil's Kitchen**, an amusing romance of voyageur days in Mackinac, by **MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD**, illustrated. **In the Rip**, a story of farm life in Maine, by **BLISS PERRY**, illustrated. **The Marrying of Esther**, a story of country life, by **MARY M. MEARS**. **A Fashionable Hero**, a story of the city, by **MARY BERRI CHAPMAN**. **A Fable for Maidens**, by **ALICE DUEK**, an amusing little comment on the feminine attitude towards marrying, put in the guise of a fairy tale. **A Prearranged Accident**, a farce by **ALBERT LEE**, illustrated.

**HARPER'S FOR AUGUST**

**Sacred Songs No. 1**

No other new book equal to it, \$25 per 100; 30 cts. each, if by mail.

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 76 E. 9th St., New York.**

## Educational

## NEW JERSEY

## NEW JERSEY, MONTCLAIR.

**Montclair Military Academy,**

Montclair, N. J.

To educate the whole boy is our end. Our means are efficient military and physical training, personal attention in studies, and refining influences of home and social life.

We gladly send our catalogue, but much prefer that parents should visit the school.

**J. G. MacVICAR, Head Master.**

**Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, West Point, '82, Com'd't.**

## ILLINOIS

## ILLINOIS, CHICAGO.

**CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW**

**LAW DEPARTMENT LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.**  
**Hon. T. A. Moran, LL. D., Dean.** Session each week day evening. For information address **Elmer E. Barrett, LL. B., Sec'y, 100 Washington Street, Chicago.**



# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXXII

Boston Thursday 22 July 1897

Number 29

We hardly need point out the fact that *The Congregationalist* this week dons a new dress of type. It has been selected and made with the utmost care, and while it may not be ultra fashionable it is distinctively modern. We trust our readers will share our own satisfaction with it, and we hope because of this improvement in our typographical appearance to be able to render them better service.

SAY what you will, the good, old-fashioned virtue of church-going never appears to better advantage than in these summer days when even the best of people are tempted to relaxation. We doubt if there is a single service which the Christian man or woman at this time of the year can render which in its influence over others counts for more than to be present regularly in the sanctuary. When even a few persons leave a crowded hotel piazza and wend their way reverently to church they are entering a protest, silent but effective, against the negligence of Sabbath privileges that is everywhere so prevalent. It is to the lasting credit of a community of summer residents, like those which make up the population at Marblehead Neck for instance, when they maintain, year after year, a service morning and evening to which Christians of all denominations are welcomed. We know of other summer colonies of Christians, like that at Squirrel Island, Me., which have cared so much for the privileges of the Sunday that they have erected a little chapel for the exclusive purpose of worship. Every such temporary or permanent center of worship found at the shore or among the hills helps to keep alive New England's best traditions. Does not a man's Christianity mean more to him, and count for more in the eyes of the world, when in some such way as this his vacation Sundays are utilized for the maintenance of institutions which are essential to our welfare as a people? We pity the Christian who would prefer to spend his Sunday upon his wheel or idling away the sacred hours in selfish disregard of his example or of the interests of his own soul.

Moving the dial back from San Francisco ten years we find the International Christian Endeavor Convention meeting in Saratoga. This decade has seen the marvelous progress of the greatest organization for young people known to history. The enrolled strength in 1887 was about 50,000 and in that year Dr. Clark became president of the United Society. In this decade the Endeavor idea has given specific proof of its universal adaptability. Nearly 7,000 societies are found through the world outside of this country and Canada. The principles are everywhere workable. The power of enthusiasm and of numbers can be directed to the support of any and all reforms which touch the higher life of man. The convention of 1897 has added to the history of the past

and the practicability of the movement has been further demonstrated upon comparatively new soil.

Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is much discouraged about the future of the Negro in America. He accepts, in a letter to the *Boston Transcript*, the extreme statement that "there is no more future for the Negro in this country than for a frog in a snake den." Fortunately his Christianity comes to his rescue, and he sees a providential ordering in the training of the Negroes in America that they may plant Christian civilization and build a great empire in Africa. Unfortunately the curse of race prejudice is more galling to the black man in proportion to his culture and intelligence. It may be that, under leaders like Bishop Turner, the race has a great African future before it, but it seems more probable to us that the problem is to be worked out in America, under what it must be admitted, are hard conditions. At least every Christian will do his best to help its solution by consideration and courtesy in dealing with every man he meets, without considering the color of his skin.

The *New York Observer* does full credit in a long editorial to the importance of Congregationalism as a factor in American ecclesiastical development, but seems to be troubled with doubts as to its future. "When we come to inquire regarding the future of Congregationalism," it says, "we are somewhat at a loss for the materials out of which an accurate prophecy can be constructed. That Congregationalism has a future we have no doubt." Our neighbor is to be congratulated on possessing so far-reaching a confidence. All Congregationalists will breathe more freely now that they know that it allows them so much hope. The *Observer's* augury of doubt seems to refer to doctrinal uncertainties, and it questions whether Congregationalism "will continue to work along its own historic lines as a definitely conceived evangelical fact and force," and hints at Unitarian tendencies. Our contemporary is quite too easily frightened. We can assure it that Congregationalists know their own mind, and are not careless of doctrine or inclined to weak good nature regarding solemn doctrines of the Word. If there is not the uniformity of thinking of a century ago there is a deeper and more diffused spiritual vitality. In the opinion of Congregationalists comprehension is not a danger signal but a sign of life. Congregationalism is still "a definitely conceived evangelical fact and force." Let the *Observer* take courage. The Congregational churches were never more alive and never more evangelical in purpose and in spirit than they are today.

The "Regular Baptists" of the Southwest, sometimes known as "Hardshell

Baptists," have always been opposed to foreign missions. A Missouri correspondent of the *Western Recorder* calls attention to a change of attitude, however, which brings many of them at least into line with the whole church in this important matter. As a result of some articles in their church newspaper, the *Regular Baptist*, a conference of Regular Baptists from Tennessee and Kansas was held at Mexico, Mo., in which, after three days' free discussion, "a vote was taken indorsing gospel missions and by which they agreed to prosecute mission work among the heathen to the extent of their ability, and they also agreed to take collections for the support of one or two gospel missionaries." Mission work is, after all, the most extended sign of the real unity of spirit among followers of Christ. We congratulate our Regular Baptist brethren upon their decision, and wish them God-speed in their work, which cannot fail to bring a blessing to those who give and those who go as well as to those whom in the providence of God they may be permitted to evangelize.

There is no permanent refuge from the lowest thoughts excepting in the highest, which of necessity involve the thought of God. There is no real escape from the tyranny of evil except in complete preoccupation with the love and practice of the highest good. Sin is so all-pervasive in this present evil world that it can only be excluded by complete surrender to the ownership of God's spirit. To have expelled evil is not enough if there remains an empty house. The sure result of that is depicted by our Lord—the return of temptation in even greater force to repossess itself of the abandoned dwelling. The alternative is never emptiness or evil, but always God or sin. Our bodily life is of God, but it only maintains itself against the pervasive forces of hostile life which turn the body to decay by ceaseless battle. When we are in sound health we are not aware of the struggle because we are using the conscious powers for work and for enjoyment, but the struggle never ceases and we only live by overcoming. So in the soul's battle, relaxation of effort is defeat, absorption of effort in the mere resistance to temptation is spiritual invalidism, while living in the highest realm of spiritual privilege with a soul preoccupied with the loftiest Christian ambitions is triumphant but unconscious overcoming. Christ's remedy for evil is not in fighting sin with all our might, but in loving God with all the heart and strength. Love to God, in terms of practical life, is service to our fellowmen, and active service means actual victory over sin.

The Reformed Church (German) in America has just been voting on a new constitution, which has failed, however, to secure the necessary two-thirds majority in its favor. If it be true, as the *Reformed Church Messenger* states

that considerable ill will has been engendered during the discussion, it is probably just as well that the matter should go over. Public opinion ripens toward a decision and cannot be hurried without danger to the peace of the church.

### The World's Interest in Jesus

The world is more interested in Jesus than in any other man who ever lived. If there were any question of it, the extraordinary eagerness with which the least promise of new light upon his life and teaching is received would prove it. Just now the contents of a single page dug up in the Egyptian desert and purporting to give new words of his are being read with extraordinary interest. This quick curiosity is witness to Christ's pre-eminent place as the representative of man, as well as an expression of the opinion of men that he above all others had a message to deliver and light to shed on duty, life and destiny.

We know already a great deal about the life of Jesus. That transparent character, hiding itself in light, that childhood in the Jewish home with its careful study of the Scriptures, its obedience to law and steady industry, that brief career of mercy and of teaching, that sublime, self-chosen sacrifice, have caught and hold the attention of the world. No added record is needed for duty or for majesty. The trouble is that we have never used the knowledge that we have.

Into that picture these sayings introduce no change. Most of them repeat what we already know or add almost imperceptible touches to the picture. Only two of them seem in any degree inharmonious, as if the prejudice or preoccupation of a party had been read into them. Fasting from the world as the door of heaven seems little in the mood of him who refused to be troubled because his disciples did not fast. Sabbath keeping as the means of access to the Father comes strangely from the lips that said, "I am the way—no man cometh unto the Father but by me."

Even upon the chance that these words come authentically from the lips of Jesus men will weigh them, study their implications, brood upon their suggestions. They will not be found to coincide wholly with any modern school of thought. The unworldly fasting will appeal to the ritualist, the Sabbath keeping to the Puritan, the mysterious saying about the uplifted stone and the cleft wood where he is to be found to the mystic. There will be sifting, conjecture, perhaps absurd imaginings, all bearing witness to that unique personality whose lightest utterance weighs beyond all words of other men with thoughtful souls.

It is no new Bible which this discovery brings us, only a leaf from ancient writings in and about the church, most of which have utterly perished. It hints at a forgotten literature of the first days written down from memory and passed from hand to hand, containing sayings of our Lord. This literature was soon displaced by the accepted narratives and compilations of the gospels. Under the teaching of God's Spirit the church took one and discarded the other, and this fragment is a witness to that choice. We cannot even say that this is a chip of the marble from which the gospel statue was

hewn out, for we know nothing of its history, while we do know, upon the authority of the scholars who have handled it, that when it was written the gospels had been complete for nearly a hundred years.

Whatever its history it is of extraordinary interest as a witness of life in the early Christian centuries, when disciples, orthodox or heretical, copied and passed from hand to hand traditional sayings of our Lord with no other preamble than the simple, Jesus saith.

### Professor Beckwith's Suggestion as to Councils

In our issue of last week we published in The Readers' Forum a suggestion by Prof. C. A. Beckwith of Bangor Seminary by which the occasional difficulty of obtaining a quorum of a council may be met. It proposes—in instances when the possibility that a quorum may not be present is recognized to be considerable—the addition to letters missive of these words:

And we respectfully request that you would adopt a vote agreeing that such churches and individuals as may be present in council under this invitation may be authorized to proceed with the work for which the council is called, and that you will transmit this vote at once to our church.

This expedient for meeting a difficulty, which in sparsely settled regions sometimes is serious, is ingenious, simple and reasonable. We abate nothing of our sense of the importance of fidelity, even at the occasional cost of temporary inconvenience, to "the common law of Congregationalism," which we asserted in our issue of Jan. 3, 1895, and which Professor Beckwith has quoted. But we agree with him that his suggestion is not open to serious objection on this score. It preserves the fellowship of the churches. It need not fail to safeguard whatever of authority the advice of a council possesses. It is gratifying to know that it has received the indorsement of so distinguished an authority on Congregationalism as the late Dr. Quint. It is worth noting also that in a few instances actual use already has been made of the suggestion, and with no objectionable results.

But we offer one amendment, which we regard as important, to its language. Before any council meeting in the circumstances assumed takes action a quorum of the invited churches and individuals should be assured. It is conceivable that some invited might neglect to authorize those in attendance to act for all, that a quorum in any sense might be lacking and that important action thus might be taken without proper authorization. This should be guarded against by some provision securing a quorum. Therefore if there be not actually on the ground a sufficient number of those invited to form one, there should have been received the authorizations, as suggested above, of as many absentees as may suffice, together with those present, to form one. If the following words, "a quorum being present either in person or by authorization of such votes received," were to be inserted just before the last clause of Professor Beckwith's proposed addition to letters missive, the possibility of unauthorized action would be removed.

So far as a tendency exists among us to disregard usage it generally is due to some evident failure of our system to provide for an emergency. Such an expansion of our polity as that proposed would be serviceable by removing a real hindrance. It would do away with a temptation to laxity and any occasional carelessness would be likely to be corrected speedily. It should be understood that the use of this expedient ought to be confined to instances when there really is likely to be some difficulty in gathering a council. It ought not to be allowed to become a means whereby attendance, when fairly practicable, can be avoided. But we are willing to trust to the *esprit de corps* of Congregationalists for the condemnation of such a misuse.

### A Mutual Responsibility

Much is said about the importance of the step from school or college to active life and every year at this season advice in copious streams is showered upon the young men and women who have just graduated. But there is another large element among our young people for whom the summer months are apt to mark an important transition. We refer to the army of youth constantly moving from homes in the country to make the city their temporary or permanent home. They go, perhaps, directly from the farm to the lowest round of the ladder in some business enterprise, or they seek the broader opportunities which the city offers for cultivating some special talent. All through the year, to be sure, the city is being recruited from such sources, but the late summer and early autumn is perhaps the season when there is a larger proportionate number of immigrants from the country to the city.

Too great pains cannot be taken to safeguard the moral and spiritual welfare of this large and promising host. They come into the midst of temptations such as they never before have known. They will feel, sometimes, far lonelier than they ever have felt when by themselves in the heart of a forest. They will find it easy to drift into the free and easy habits respecting church-going that prevail in the boarding houses to which they go. Instead of immediate and definite alliance of themselves with some church they are likely to begin a course of sampling, which too frequently ends in almost entire indifference to the privileges and obligations of God's house.

To the credit of our churches be it said, there is among them a growing sense of their responsibility for just this class of persons. For years past Berkeley Temple and Shawmut Church in Boston have made a special effort to reach and anchor these young persons. This year Broadway Tabernacle is sending circular letters to Congregational pastors in a number of States urging them to see the members of their congregations who are contemplating taking up their abode in New York and to apprise them of its desire to welcome them and to help them in every way possible. Their future New York addresses are asked for and the offer of assistance in securing boarding places is made. This letter goes out in the name of the church committee and of the assistant pastor, the Tabernacle at present be-



ing without a pastor. We have no doubt that there are many other churches which are doing substantially the same thing. It is certainly worth the while for every church located in a region in which these newcomers from the country would naturally find a home to take such steps as will make known to them its desire to receive and help them. We should like to think of many such letters as the one referred to flying abroad throughout the land during the next six or eight weeks.

Great as is the responsibility of a city church, the obligation resting upon the country church is fully as large. We do not see how any pastor or any board of deacons can let bright young men or women, who have grown up in the local Sunday school and who, perhaps, may have first publicly confessed their faith in Christ at the altar of the church, pass away from these sheltering influences without undertaking to follow them with their thoughts and prayers and with active effort in their behalf. The bone and sinew of our city churches today consists largely of those reared in the country. That source of supply is still available and may go far towards counteracting the depletion caused by the constant exodus to the suburbs. But if there is to be year by year this desirable infusion of new blood, it will come about because some one has been thoughtful enough to make it his personal business. When the city church and the country church co-operate to save the young men and young women they illustrate the best kind of practical fellowship, and they are doing Christ's work in the straightforward, sensible way which he approves.

### The Future of Great Britain

In the July *Forum* Prof. Thomas Davidson has a striking paper on this subject. It is the more noteworthy because he was a British subject until his early manhood. It recognizes the immense progress of Great Britain during the past sixty years and her possibilities of continued pre-eminence. But it is despondent as to her future. It thinks her likely to sink into the position of a second-rate power, having been first stripped of many of her possessions. The causes of her decline are stated to be the personal characteristics of her citizens; her social condition, which is neither frankly aristocratic nor democratic; the insecurity of the more important sources of her wealth; and her unfortunate political relations, she being at present practically destitute of allies.

It cannot be denied that Professor Davidson's reasoning has force. But there is something to be said upon the other side. Great Britain, like most of her sister nations, has been much influenced by the spirit of the age. It is a period of transition, of exceptionally rapid and somewhat uncertain development almost everywhere. The only nations which seem to have known little of this experience of restlessness and change are those which are backward, stagnant and unimportant, such as Portugal. It is too soon to forecast safely what the next twenty years may have in store for any of the great nations. But it is plain, as Professor Davidson admits, that Great Britain possesses many advantages which will tell heavily in favor of her continued pre-

eminence. There also are others which he does not mention.

What he alleges as to the disagreeableness and unpopularity of the British, especially the English, is true in some degree, but far less commonly true than it was a generation ago. During the interval much of their insularity and arrogance has disappeared. Wherever one meets them in these days they, as the rule, are far more cosmopolitan and companionable than formerly. They still grow hotly indignant if anybody criticises them, however fairly, and while we write they are growling hard because of Secretary Sherman's plain speech about their behavior in reference to the sealing question. But nobody can know them well at home or abroad without genuine admiration of their sterling and noble qualities. Their social system also is being modified rapidly, probably as rapidly as is consistent with its stability, and in the direction of essentially democratic conditions. Their eagerness for wealth probably has been to them as much a curse as a blessing, but it is not peculiar to them. That national safety may demand the reversal of their present policy of aggressiveness in the acquisition of territory is likely. But the federation of their colonies with the mother country, which is approaching swiftly, will alter the present situation materially. The colonies, even the smaller ones, are not necessarily sources of weakness. As against other nations they would afford Great Britain important material advantages alike in peace and war.

It needs to be emphasized much more forcibly than by Professor Davidson that Great Britain possesses enormous recuperative power. The abundance of her resources and her dogged pluck have brought her safely through many a tight place in the past, and will again. In spite of all her faults and weaknesses—and this, too, Professor Davidson readily admits—she has been, and still is, more than any other nation except perhaps our own, the chief center and source of the noblest, the most nearly Christian, civilization. Such a nation is not likely to pass into eclipse even temporarily.

Her reluctance to assert herself in reference to China, Armenia and Crete, and by a bold independence to lead the other great Powers instead of seeming to timidly follow them, may or may not have been a blunder, but it is easily accounted for. She has at least fifty millions of Mohammedan subjects, most of whom, if not all, regard the sultan as their spiritual head and have for him a fanatical loyalty compared with which their allegiance to the queen often is weak. It may be a penalty for the unrighteousness of some of her conquests, but it is the fact that, as relates to the sultan, England is hampered seriously by the peril to her own integrity of a general Moslem outbreak, ominous signs of which have not been lacking.

As for her apparent political isolation, it is easy to attach too much importance to it, and Professor Davidson makes this mistake. There is no more hostility on the part of the other European nations towards England than most of them cherish for each other, France and Germany, for instance. And if England be without allies today the fact proves nothing for tomorrow. Let the shiftings of the po-

litical kaleidoscope but embarrass any one of them and England's alliance will be welcomed eagerly. If she has conspicuous weaknesses, so has each of them, while hardly any one of them is her equal in some of the chief elements of national strength.

No, it is too soon to prophesy the decline of Great Britain, especially now that she has become aroused to her danger. And of all her sister nations the United States especially should lament her misfortunes and rejoice in her prosperity. Her civilization and ours are the same, and in large measure, far larger than is true of any other two nations, we are of one blood and one religion.

### Loving the Truth and Peace

Peace is not the supreme object of righteous endeavor, but it is a legitimate object. Nor is it always the same thing. In fact two kinds of peace always exist. One is peace of heart. The other peace is in life. They may, and often do, coexist. But the former is quite independent of the latter and may exist in its full sweetness and power when the outward life is full of turmoil, anxiety and even misfortune. Indeed, probably the peace of the heart never is more enjoyable and enriching than when it is cherished successfully in the midst of adverse external conditions. The very contrast reveals more abundantly what it is and how much it means.

Peace of life depends so much upon circumstances beyond our control that some seem never to attain it. Some lives are harassed and stormy from beginning to end. In God's providence this doubtless is wise, kind and even necessary, painful although it usually appears. But inward peace may be won by everybody. Some of the most sorely afflicted of men, many actual martyrs, have possessed it in the highest degree. This is because it is the fruit of inward, spiritual conditions. It is quite independent of external things.

It is based upon the love of truth, truth as the opposite of unreality as well as of falsehood. It finds itself and then rests calmly upon that which is and which can be depended upon to endure. Truth about God, about man, about life, about immortality—these are the four corner stones of the structure of its security. And this truth is found in testimony, the direct, convincing witness of God's children in the past and the present alike, and often in the indirect, and even unconscious witness of his enemies. It is found in personal experience. Doing the divine will reveals the truth, according to Christ's promise. It is found in the study of character. It is found pre-eminently in fellowship with Jesus Christ himself. He who thus seeks and wins truth need never fail of spiritual peace.

This needs to be appreciated much more generally and thoroughly. A host of good men and women today are ill at ease in spirit, craving for peace but not gaining it, because they are making more effort, and often vainly, to smooth the pathway of their outward life than to cultivate that inner, trustful, joyful buoyancy which would enable them to pass over difficulties easily. He who aims first to be right and only secondarily to make external conditions comfortable for himself



he only has learned the secret of true peace.

### Current History

#### The Tariff Bill

The framers of our national Constitution did not contemplate that the Senate should be the dominant body in determining legislation governing the raising of federal revenue. Nor do present day conditions warrant the people in placing any more confidence in the senators than the fathers had. The Wilson tariff act as it passed the House was a consistent, logical piece of legislation. After it had been mutilated and changed by senators who were the tools of trusts and misrepresented their constituents it failed to satisfy any save those whose pockets it filled. With these facts in mind it was with a sigh of relief that one read last Saturday that the House had won over the Senate in the contest over the sugar schedule of the new tariff, and that the conference committee of the two houses would report in favor of rates on raw and refined sugars, less acceptable to the Sugar Trust than those which Senators Aldrich and Jones had stoutly contended for. But holders of Sugar Trust stock have not so interpreted the compromise rates agreed upon, and the public now is undecided in its opinion respecting where the victory lies, whether with the trust or with the people. The House, after a brief debate on Monday, accepted the conference report and passed the bill in its amended form.

#### The New Northern Eldorado

From time to time rumors of a fabulous sort respecting the finds of gold along the Yukon River in Alaska and the British Northwest Territory have come to the public and excited its curiosity and cupidity. Last week rumor gave place to fact, and now there is a state of excitement on the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Vancouver the like of which has not been seen since the Comstock lode was struck in the Nevada silver mines. Business men in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle are leaving all, getting together supplies of provisions and engaging passage for St. Michaels, or Juneau-Ty-a, many of them unmindful of the privations that they must endure and others unfitted physically to meet and conquer the steady cold and daily hardships. The miners who arrived in Seattle last week with gold dust valued at \$1,000,000 began to gather it last fall in the placers along the Klondike River in the Northwest Territory, and they describe a state of affairs there which goes far to justify their prediction that South Africa's record as a gold producer bids fair to be eclipsed by the Yukon district. Dawson City, now the headquarters of the Klondike fields, probably will have 30,000 inhabitants before spring. The British land claim laws and the British territorial police contribute to make it a comparatively law-abiding town for a mining camp. If during the next few years eastern Alaska should prove to be the greatest gold producing territory yet discovered by men, Mr. Seward's bargain with Russia in 1867, by which we acquired the territory for \$7,200,000, would seem even more distinctly than in the past the act of one who builded better than he knew. The world's supply of gold will be

so increased by the output from this district that various world problems will have to be adjusted in view of the new fact.

#### The Striking Coal Miners

Thus far there has been a surprising and most commendable absence of violence in the territory where so many thousand miners of bituminous coal are idle and endeavoring to induce others to cease work. But as we go to press there are ominous signs of a change. While the efforts to settle the strike by arbitration during the past week have been persistent, they do not seem to have accomplished much, and the leaders of the miners begin to realize that the longer a settlement is deferred the more difficult will their exercise of authority in favor of order become. Unless the West Virginian miners join the ranks of the strikers the market will continue to be supplied with coal, at somewhat higher rates, to be sure, but still supplied; and as yet the West Virginian miners have remained loyal to their employers and what they conceive to be their own interests. One familiar and almost inevitable result of the strike already seen at many of the mines is the erection of machinery, which, be the result of the strike what it may, will do much of the work which has been done by men hitherto.

#### Signs of Prosperity

The reports of mortgage and loan companies in Nebraska on the business done for the six months ending July 1 show that during that time \$28,000,000 of indebtedness was canceled. The State bank commissioner of Kansas has just reported that on July 1 the deposits in the banks of that State exceeded the amount loaned, a fact he hitherto has been unable to report, and one indicating great prosperity. With the price of wheat rising, and the present prospect of America setting the price of the world's product of that great cereal crop next year, it would seem as if the forces of discontent in the West might melt away soon.

Other facts just made public deserve attention also. During the year ending June 30, 1896, we exported merchandise valued at \$882,606,938, and during the same period imported goods valued at \$779,724,674. The record for the next twelve months, just compiled and published, shows exports valued at \$1,051,987,091 and imports of only \$764,373,905 (\$92,000,000 of this during the last three months). Here is an unprecedented balance of trade in our favor, due largely to economy in production and wise extension of the market for our manufactured products. Experts estimate that last year the people of this country applied \$130,000,000 to the payment of debts abroad or the creation of credit for future years. Such facts as these speak volumes for our material resources and thrift, and explain why, notwithstanding the unrest and disturbance which a presidential campaign and a revision of the tariff always bring, we have maintained at least a moderate degree of national prosperity.

#### The United States and Hawaii

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has reported favorably upon the treaty annexing Hawaii, just as drafted by the officials of the two republics, but it is not thought that the Senate

will debate or ratify the treaty at this session of Congress unless events now unforeseen seem to make it timely so to do. The rumored alliance between Japan and Spain against the United States is scoffed at in Washington, but the report is reaffirmed from more than one European capital. The combined navies of the two Powers could give us trouble for a time, but the result of any such contest is fore-ordained. Japan and Spain have so little in common and Japan has so much to lose by alienating our people that the rumor gains little credence. It is to be hoped that our State Department will deal with Japan as becomes our dignity and hers no less. Her second protest against the annexation of Hawaii should be answered, not ignored. Yet reports from Washington tell of a determination to pursue the latter policy.

#### The Preservation of Seals

The last chapter in a prolonged controversy between the United States on the one hand and Great Britain, acting for Canada, on the other, respecting their mutual duties in preserving the fur seal in the North Pacific, was made public last week in an impolitic way by the publication in the New York *Tribune* of the text of Secretary Sherman's recent letter to Ambassador Hay giving him instructions respecting the attitude of the United States now that Great Britain has definitely decided to withhold from assenting to a suspension of seal-killing during the present season. Secretary Sherman's letter has been criticised for its tone and unjustifiable charges. It may have been undiplomatic, but in its main contentions respecting Great Britain's course since the award of the Paris tribunal it is just. Fortunately, there seems to be a disposition at the British Foreign Office to weigh the arguments and overlook the implications of the communication, and it is thought now that, owing chiefly to the persuasion of ex-Secretary of State Foster and the news he brings to London of Russian and Japanese intentions respecting co-operation with the United States, a conference will be held in the fall of representatives of the Powers most concerned at which an agreement will be secured. Canada's representative now in London certainly is less truculent and more conciliatory than formerly.

#### The Condemnation of Cecil Rhodes

Although the parliamentary committee to investigate the Transvaal raid has not reported formally, the substance of the majority and minority reports has been made public in London, and the English and continental press have accepted the semi-official report as being worthy of analysis and appraisal. The majority of the committee contend that Mr. Rhodes had no just reason for subsidizing, organizing and stimulating an armed insurrection against the Transvaal Republic, and they impeach him in the following language:

He seriously embarrassed both the imperial and colonial governments; his proceedings resulted in an astounding breach of international comity; he utilized his position and the great interests he controlled in order to assist and support revolution, and deceived the high commissioner, as well as concealed his views from the members of the colonial ministry and the directors of the Chartered Company.

They also find two of the directors of the

Chartered Company to have been cognizant of Mr. Rhodes's plans and to be equally responsible and guilty. But they deprecate further investigation of the administration of the Chartered Company, and they exonerate Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and his subordinates in the Colonial Office from any knowledge of or acquiescence in Mr. Rhodes's plans. That the ministry intend to accept this report as final and will decline to investigate further is evident from Mr. Balfour's reply to a direct question put to him in the House of Commons last week. Mr. Labouchere, who will present a minority report, regrets that the alleged complicity of the Colonial Office has not been probed to the bottom, and he will insist that the evidence warranted more thorough investigation of the Chartered Company's affairs and condemnation of other officials higher in social position than those condemned in the majority report. Certainly evidence very recently submitted seems to indicate that Mr. Chamberlain's subordinates, if not he, knew of the proposed raid and sanctioned it; and there are few candid Englishmen who believe that the parliamentary committee has thoroughly sifted the matter. Cecil Rhodes stands condemned, to be sure, but unless he is punished in some adequate way the verdict will be comparatively valueless. About the only man who emerges from the scandal scathless is Edward Blake, M. P., who resigned from the committee when he was convinced that it was not seeking the whole truth. The raid in to the Transvaal was a crime as well as a blunder. The investigation by the House of Commons has been a farce and now assumes the aspect of a scandal which impugns Great Britain's sense of honor.

#### Turkey Yielding

Germany's honest acquiescence in the coercive policy of the powers at last seems to have moved the sultan to assent to their plan for the rectification of the Thessalian frontier, but whether the sultan actually assents, and if he does whether he can govern those of his advisers and subjects who propose to renew the war rather than fail to reap the fruit of the last one, remains to be seen. The sultan has announced that re-enforcements of Turkish forces in Crete will not be sent; and the foreign admirals at Canea have issued a proclamation admonishing the Mussulmans that disturbances must cease, and that bombardment of the town will follow the injury of a single European soldier.

#### In Brief

Those summer schools and conventions are all right, to be sure, but be sure and get in a little fishing or loafing before the summer ends.

There are better things to do this hot weather than to read long accounts of murder trials and sensational stories concerning girls who have mysteriously disappeared.

All aboard for the poles! By air or water to the north; by water only to the south. If, in the face of the local mercury, one can decide to do so, it will be well enough to take along the extra furs, whether bound north or south.

*Christian Education*, the organ of the Congregational Education Society, will be discontinued after its current issue. Is this a proph-

ecy of the surrender of the organs of other of our benevolent societies to *Congregational Work*? Like the dying swan, *Christian Education* becomes more melodious as it chants its own requiem, or, in other words, its final issue is the most newsy and interesting we have seen for many a month.

Oberlin still waits for the decisive word from President Slocum of Colorado College. He has been on the ground recently, looking thoroughly into those matters in regard to which a man wants to be well informed before accepting the presidency of a great institution. As yet no intimation is forthcoming as to what his conclusion will be. He spent Sunday with his brother at Newtonville, preaching in the church where he is always heard so gladly.

We have frequently had letters addressed to us for the "art" or "music" department or to the "sporting" and "dramatic" editor. To cap the climax we have just been perplexed as to which of our several editors who ride the wheel shall open a communication addressed to the "bicycle department." How little would our staff of editors of a decade or two ago have suspected that *The Congregationalist* of '97 would be expected to differentiate its force in this fashion.

Pres. George Washburn of Robert College is again in this country, making his headquarters at Manchester, Mass., where his son has a summer home. Dr. Washburn has not been entirely well in recent months, and before he came to this country made a journey in Egypt which proved beneficial. He is not inclined to talk freely regarding the situation in Constantinople. Few men, however, have a better grasp of the actual condition than he, and it should be a matter of general rejoicing that throughout all these perturbed years the interests of Robert College have been in the hands of so prudent a man.

It is a circumstance worthy of more conspicuous notice than merely recording as a news item that a church in a Boston suburb, Melrose Highlands, which suffered financially through the untrustworthiness of its treasurer by the amount of about \$500, the larger part of which consisted of benevolent contributions, at once more than made good the loss, and at the same time met a deficiency in its current receipts, by pledges aggregating to over twice the amount of the default. The church showed a peculiarly loyal spirit in the midst of its trouble. Its first thought was, "The benevolent societies shall not lose."

There are certain good causes which have a right to keep steadily at their purpose the year around and the fact that they adapt their method to the summer migrations of benevolent people is only an evidence of tact and enterprise. The Atlanta University Quartet is now singing and speaking in behalf of the university in the churches and summer hotels of New England. Last year two quartets were sent out but this year only one, which is in charge of Mr. George A. Towns, a graduate of the university and now one of its instructors. Appointments up to Sept. 1 have been made by Professor Chase and his son.

There is abundant self-conceit both East and West, though the West sometimes puts it down under the list of Eastern monopolies. A member of the Iowa legislature wrote recently to the *New York Voice* as follows:

The good people of Iowa can run their own laws without the advice of New York editors. Look well to the laws of your own State and you no doubt prosper better than you do now. There is as many more wise men to the square acre in Iowa than in your Greater New York. No doubt he was of the opinion, in spite of this utterance, that conceit grows fastest on the Atlantic slope.

A school for the study of Oriental thought,

and especially of Buddhism, is announced as to be established soon in New York city. Missionaries are to be trained and sent out to convert the public. Its supporters expect it to revolutionize the religious thought of the age. We presume that Buddhism hardly will be found to commend itself generally to the American mind. At any rate Christianity need not fear its rivalry. So far as it can add anything to truth and righteousness among us, it will do good service. But it will not attract many adherents except the sort of persons, some of whom are found everywhere, who are beguiled by novelty especially when it includes a considerable element of mystery.

Several reports have been published to the effect that something like the infamous Sheats Law had been re-enacted in Florida. That, it will be remembered, was pronounced unconstitutional, and we are glad to be able to say, on the authority of a prominent Congregational pastor of the State, that there is little likelihood that any such piece of legislation will again run the gauntlet of both houses of the legislature. A bill akin to it, it is true, was introduced at the last session, but adjournment came before it was acted upon. It is encouraging that these legislators were not inclined to do such gross injustice to the blacks, and we trust that the same spirit will control the next legislature, which we believe does not assemble for nearly two years.

The *Toronto Presbyterian Review* tells a good story of a boy frightened into insensibility by a burglar who told him he was the devil and would carry him off if he moved or spoke. When the child recovered it occurred to him that it would relieve the world of sin if Satan could only be killed, whereupon he promptly took down his father's gun and put a charge of buckshot into the retreating burglar's back. That boy had been religiously trained and was plucky, but his theology was all wrong. Killing Satan would leave what Paul calls "the old man" in each of us very much alive. We have to fight the battle in ourselves at last. Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed. Even Satan cannot make a fire without fuel.

For the ten days ending last Monday the charming Northfield plateau whereon so many good people go to and fro in these summer days was in full possession of several hundred young women. They had come thither from different colleges and Christian vocations to find refreshment of body and spirit at this fountain of faith and zeal. Mr. Moody, Mr. Torrey, Dr. Mabie, Mr. Charles T. Studd, Robert E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mott and Mrs. Sangster were among the speakers. Six hundred dollars were pledged for the work of the international committee. The meetings, as is the vogue at Northfield, were all downright earnest ones, but the element of fun and good fellowship found frequent expression, as it did at the college boys' convention three weeks earlier.

More and more of a science is this matter of securing a pastor getting to be. Here is a printed form used by a committee in responding to an applicant for a supply:

—, Ct., 189—.

Dear Brother: Your favor of the — inst. was duly received and placed on file, and will be acted upon as soon as circumstances will admit. It is the desire of our society to hear as candidates only those who desire a pastorate, and that you may know the conditions under which we are acting, we ask the following questions, viz.:

1. Where was your last pastorate, and what its length?
2. About what is your age, and have you a family to occupy parsonage?
3. Would you consider an invitation with a salary of \$800 (and parsonage) paid promptly the first of each month? Awaiting your reply we are,

Respectfully yours, SOCIETY COMMITTEE.



## The Companions of the Sorrowful Way\*

The Bearer of Christ's Cross

BY IAN MACLAREN

When a sudden remembrance of Christ's faithful love rises and overcomes our heart, we regard with wistful envy those persons who rendered personal service to the Lord during the days of his humiliation. Joseph, who provided a home for Mary and the Holy Child; Mary, who discharged for his infancy the tenderest offices of love; the devoted women who ministered to him of their substance; the owner of Gethsemane, who reserved to Jesus a quiet place where he might suffer and pray; the good man who let the upper room for the great Passover; Joseph of Arimathea, who would not see Jesus laid in a malefactor's grave; the mourners who wrapt his body in spices and fair white linen—were one and all highly favored, beside whom the great and mighty of that day are now less than nothing and vanity. And yet one would rather have chosen to be Simon the Cyrenian, because he rendered unto Jesus a still more timely and intimate service.

They were, one and all, his true and kindly friends, who saw him homeless and took him in, who saw him athirst and gave him drink, who saw him neglected and honored him. They did well and did not miss their opportunity; they lightened Christ's load and comforted Christ's heart, but they did not stand in Christ's place. Had they withheld their hand his lot would have been harder, but he had still continued on his way. But once it came to pass that he was in such sore straits that his body failed him, and he was helpless. His agony in Gethsemane, his night long trials, his cruel scourgings, his soul's sorrow had sapped for the time even his superb strength, and although he was willing to die upon the cross, it was not possible for him to carry it to Calvary. Art, with her quick eye for a pathetic and symbolic situation, has represented him crushed unto the ground beneath the burden of the cross. It was at this moment a man came to his aid. When the two single beams were lifted from the Lord's bleeding shoulders and laid on the sturdy Cyrenian, Simon was not his servant or his comforter. This man was what none other ever had been or ever would be in all the history of the Lord's passion—he became for a brief space the substitute of Jesus.

Simon came that morning into Jerusalem unconscious of the tragedy of life. All the year this man, amid the labors and trials of ordinary life, had looked forward and longed, like every loyal Jew, for the high Passover feast. He came up with a goodly company along the ways of the Holy Land, and it might well be that the Cyrenian passed the place where Jesus had taken his disciples aside and was telling them concerning his passion. As a countryman Simon could not bear the crush and heat of the city, and, like unto the Master himself, this Cyrenian was guest with friends in some neighboring village. When Jesus went to the garden of Gethsemane and wrestled in sore agony under the olive trees, Simon lay down to rest and slept quietly. The morning light

which saw Jesus dragged from palace to court with contumely and cruelty wakened Simon with its kindly rays and the fresh, sweet air touched his face, as with God's benediction he left the simple home filled with Passover gladness and took his way to the sacred city, through the spring flowers and the singing of the birds. And as he traveled Simon lifted his head and rejoiced because the sun was shining in its glory on the temple of God.

Are there not times when, like Simon the Cyrenian, we live at ease and reckon not of the world's tragedy? We bid our household a good-morning as we meet after the darkness of the night has fled and as the shadows begin to gather we bid one another a good-night—the day beginning and closing for us in peace. God has been pleased to grant us health of body, success on labor, wealth of family love and many priceless treasures of this life. Our faith is also quite untroubled, and as we look forward we see afar the city whose gates are one pearl, where is the throne of God and the Lamb. We do not despise, because we cannot even imagine, the affliction of those who have been defeated and broken, who are lonely and bereaved, who look into black darkness and fear that God has forsaken them.

Simon became of a sudden a witness of the tragedy of life when he was caught in the crowd which accompanied Jesus to Calvary. Through the dense, struggling, excited mass of life the heavily-built countryman forced himself with insistent body till he came to the edge of the procession. First there were soldiers and last there were soldiers. Soldiers beat back the human pressure on either side. Within the wall of mail two thieves carried their crosses to the place of execution, and after them followed Another also with his cross. It was his name which passed from lip to lip; it was this Man every one pressed to see. From his vantage Simon could peer in and get sight of Jesus—could catch the weariness of his face and hear his panting breath as he trembled beneath the cross. An irresistible curiosity seized him; he would see the last of this affair. Simon kept step with the soldiers, and from time to time he leaned forward to look at Jesus. Did the contrast between the olive gardens with their fretted sunlight and the steaming, echoing streets through which the Holiest was led in pain and shame awaken this spectator's imagination? There, in his place outside, did he get a glimpse for an instant into the tears of things which lie so near to its joy, as on that spring day, when the fields were green and the birds were singing, and the Lord of them all was being tortured unto death?

What of ourselves, all bystanders in the sorrowful way? Does the veil drop from our eyes at a time, and is our heart melted within us, when, in the midst of business, as we hurry to and fro, a simple funeral passes with a few mourners, and reminds us that the breadwinner or the house-mother is gone? When on some great occasion the people keep holiday, with the sound of music and dancing, and we light

upon a widow in her black! When in the public print one reads of some sickening outrage, whereby the light and honor of a family have been taken away, for whom there is now left no joy, no redress, this side the grave? Everywhere, amid the bustle and gayety of life, one is touched by its underlying and far-reaching sorrow, as in a sweet country scene, where, thinking of nothing but running water and spreading trees and wild roses and ripening corn, he comes of a sudden on a graveyard, and entering finds a newly-made grave with a young child's name on the stone.

Simon was of a sudden taken into the heart of the tragedy. It was the merest accident, we should say, that Simon was taken; it might have been any other person in the crowd. They dare not take a great man to be Christ's cross-bearer lest he should have them scourged for the insult. No priest in his high estate would condescend to touch the accursed tree with his finger-tips. For a Roman soldier it had been a loathsome degradation. The guard looked round and they saw Simon. His prominence and his bulk, perhaps an unconscious sympathy growing on his face, attracted their eye. Here was a fellow nature had made to be a carrier of loads, a common man who could make no complaint, a simpleton who had pity on an outcast. So it came to pass that, without more ado, and before Simon knew what had happened, he was dragged out from among the people and the cross was on his shoulders, and he was walking beside Jesus to Calvary. O good fortune of the Cyrenian to have a stout body and to be born a countryman and to carry a kindly heart, for it has won him an honor denied to kings and conquerors.

Some day it may happen that, having made his visit to our neighbors, death will have a mind to call on us, and we shall go softly about our changed house in sad amazement. Or a fleecy cloud, which only lent a pleasing softness to the arch of blue, will suddenly gather into a thundercloud, and lay desolate our golden cornfields. Or a fine passage from the prophets, whose literary grace and felicitous imagery we have often tasted, will fling aside its embroidered cloak and spring upon us, gripping our conscience and heart with iron hand. We shall be taken from the midst of the multitude, among which we were hidden, and the cross we had seen on others' shoulders shall rest on our own. Before, we had marched along on the outskirts of life; now, we are brought into its secret place, where Jesus travelth with his companions along the sorrowful way to fulfill the will of God.

In the heart of the tragedy Simon met with Jesus. Many persons had interviews with Jesus, but none was so favored as this Cyrenian, for they journeyed together within an iron wall. None could interrupt nor annoy, neither priest nor people; they were so close together that the cross would seem to be upon them both, and would gain them the immunity

\* Copyrighted, 1897, by John Watson.



of the dying who are left alone. What Jesus said to his substitute in the passage to Calvary Simon never told, and if he had then ought the cross to have been laid once more on him again, with no Jesus by his side. That Jesus spoke to him as he did to few in all his ministry there can be no doubt, since no one could tender Jesus the least service without being instantly repaid. When a single woman repaired the neglect of Simon the Pharisee the Lord must needs send her into peace. If a Samaritan drew him water from her well in the heat of the day he gave her to drink of the water of life. Let Mary of Bethany anticipate the crown of thorns with her spikenard, and the Master ordered that this deed be told wherever the gospel went. Does some one pluck out the thorns and bind a napkin tenderly round the wounded head, behold! the Lord cannot leave the tomb without folding up that napkin and laying it in a place by itself in token of his gratitude. With what kindness he must have spoken to his cross-bearer as they went together to Calvary under one cross and common disgrace! For a short while this man carried the load of wood, and in return Jesus carried his sin and that of his children after him, for by the time this gospel was given unto the world Simon is known as the head of a distinguished Christian house, a man honored in his sons, the father of Alexander and Rufus. Within the iron bands of affliction, and alone with the Redeemer, one learns more secrets and gathers richer treasures than in a lifetime of ease and gayety. When Simon came that morning to Jerusalem there was no cross on Mount Calvary, and when he returned to his country home in the evening there was no cross again. Nothing of the great tragedy could be seen save the trampled grass and a drop or two of blood, but in the meanwhile Jesus had accomplished the deliverance of the world, and Simon the Cyrenian had carried the Lord's cross.

### Holidays in Norway

BY REV. R. F. HORTON, D. D.

In vain do I try to explain to myself the charm of Norway, or to dissolve the spell which the very name casts over me. I do not pretend to write about it dispassionately; it is for me a land of magic, a land of blended colors, drenched in rainbows, a land of sweet odors and the incense of mountain altars, a land of rushing waters and the infinite peace of their persistent music, a land of Christian manners and unworldly hearts. For those who do not find Norway such a land, and prefer Switzerland, I entertain a profound compassion. And with the jealousy of one who feels a certain proprietary right in a thing which he particularly enjoys, I am not sorry that the votaries of Norway are sifted by the stern ordeal of the North Sea passage; and that even those who cross the sea prefer their tourist steamer to the inland travel, and therefore leave the paradise of simple souls uncrowded, and even in its broad entirety unmo-lestled.

But what is this curious spell? I love to raise the question, though I never get nearer its solution. Suppose you sail from Hull or Newcastle on a summer evening—your beloved country will be

scowling under a sooty pall; your busy, muddy rivers, burdened with wealth, will be sulky with the sulkiness which the burden of wealth produces; your memory will retain no gracious outline, no beautiful object, no redeeming feature in the level dreariness you leave behind.

Then after your troubled hours of passage you wake early on your second morning and look through the port-hole. This is called Stavanger, but surely it is a new and better world. The sea is shimmering with blue and gold; the long line of the coast rocks, gray with the age of eternity but yellow with the youth of the seaweed, stretches in exquisite contour of terrace and hummock and pyramid and mountain, and rises far away into infinite distances of rocky ramparts and snowlines against the summer sky. The spell is immediately upon you. For some reason or other it is always heavenly when I arrive at Stavanger. There may be hours and days of persistent rain ahead, but at one's arrival the land, like the loveliest of women, draws aside her veil and smiles, and with a shy satire reminds you of the desolate shores of coal-smoke and ship-building, your mother country, which you have left behind.

From that moment you are in the humor to be enchanted. Suppose you land at Stavanger, take the steamer to Sand and drive to Suledalosen, you will make the acquaintance of a Norwegian river, sliding in solid transparency, twenty feet deep perhaps, yet every pebble clear at the bottom; or driven through the gorge, —a churning glory of foam, and forming in deep pools, like a strong soul that prepares in quiet for great achievements. Then cross the lake and traverse Bratlandsdal, nor stop until next day you reach Roldal. Perhaps the land will give you one of her sunsets to encourage you—the sudden flood of gold upon the mountain top like a soul aspiring and reaching its transformation. You from below, where the night gathers, will see the gold deepen into crimson, the whole line of rock crimson, the snow patches still gold—burnished gold. It does not quickly fade, but lingers—long drawn out—like the transformation of souls. I never saw such things in the Swiss *Alpenglüh*, though I have seen wonderful doings in that direction. That crimson of the Norwegian mountains at sunset is an experience apart—is it the blood, the heart's blood, of the old heroic land, the legend and the passion and the gloom and the glory of the mysterious north, astir and aglow at evening for reverent visitors to behold? Then you should stop at Roldal for a day or two and see the charming Prest and the church with the mysterious rood, and, best of all, the houses, with their roofs like a parterre of flowers, as if they had risen from the ground, bearing up the carpet of grass and blossoms in their ascent. Yes, it is in these minute touches rather than in the great expanses of scenery, the infinite ranges of rocky mountain and endless involutions of the fjords, that the charm of the country lies. A summer meadow, a walk through the alders, a scramble after bilberries and cloudberries over mountain shoulders; and the domesticities, the *minutiae* of delicate courtesy, the revelations of unselfishness and piety, the feeling of a simple culture and of silent, passionate hearts—

these do not explain the spell, but they are great elements in it.

Then the land is not all beauty and charm, it is also rippling with laughter. Everything has a quaint humor in it. Perhaps not the least element of amusement is a book of the advertisements of hotels. I am afraid the Norwegians will some day know English too well, and these humors will be gone. I should like to insist on every traveler learning Norwegian and refusing to converse in anything else. Not that the language of Nansen and Ibsen is beautiful, but it is threatened with extinction by the inrush of English and German, and the language is too simple, too characteristic, too harmonious with the fjord and the fjeld, to be superseded by our more complicated tongue. Meanwhile these advertisements suggest some new developments in English itself.

One hotel I stayed in was advertised as being surrounded "by piniferous and foliferous woods"; and so it was, though the words were not so familiar as the woods were delightful. This also is a pretty application of our tongue: "Occasion for shooting and fishing. Bird-dogs on sale, or to be let. The hotel will look out for horses."

And, more romantic still, the advertisement will often attempt a description of the natural features in an English which Johnson might have wondered at, and Stevenson might have imitated. Here, for instance, is a description of one of the indescribable rivers: "The river Driva is here pressed in a narrow chink with mighty giants' kettles. One must be cautious as the mountain is polished."

And who does not long to stay at Oldoren's hotel—happy resting place for fevered brows? "This first-class hotel is beautifully situated at the very bottom of the fjord, and accommodates transient as well as permanent boarders."

Simplicity and sincerity are the roots of humor, and the land is simple and sincere. To some of us, who find comic papers dull and to whom a farce would bring nothing but facial laughter, there is a deep and quiet humor in every Norwegian, even the most reserved and somber of them; for they have a childlike gayety of heart, and their jests have no coarseness. They do not laugh much, nor do they scold or abuse. The land does not favor the expression of the emotions, it is too vast and over-awing. Under great precipices or traversing dark waters it seems inappropriate to expose the petty passions of humanity, but the people have an inward cheerfulness which makes their visitors cheerful, and a calm, the delicious calm, of those who have lived with the great things of nature.

But I am not continuing the journey, nor indeed can I, or need I. Take any road, order your carriol for any direction, and drive on in the leisurely manner of the country, and all will be well. Wherever you go you will find simple and homely entertainment and the kind heart—always the kind heart—of a host or hostess. If there is a reserve or unkindness the cause will be not far to seek. It will be because some brutal and coarse-minded foreigner, English or perhaps German, has passed by that way and imposed on the artless honesty or on the courteous hospitality of the people. Som-

*nouveau riche* has left the valley without paying for his fishing, because he had not the skill to catch the fish; or some pompous dame has upset the whole house because she cannot find in a remote Norwegian valley the comforts and the voluptuous decrepitudes of Belgravia; or some silly cockney has ordered the peasants about as if they were his valets—peasants who perhaps have held their farm, from father to son, for a thousand years. It will be these freaks of our own countrymen, not the faults of the Norwegians, which may have introduced a certain coldness into the reception of strangers here and there.

Or the Germans—our dear, ingenuous Teutonic brothers—what a track they make, following their amiable emperor in his peaceful invasions of Norway, summer by summer! Last year, in a hotel which I have known for a decade, the abode of courtesy and unselfish reasonableness, where the bill never errs except in favor of the guest, and at its highest is so small that a shamefaced man feels a little uneasy, I learned from my friend, the host, this entertaining fact. A German came into the office, with his hand up to his face, to pay the bill. He walked round the room, presumably in great pain, and explained to the landlord: "This bill is too much. I have had the toothache while I have been here, and have eaten only with the one side of my mouth." "And what did you answer?" I ventured to ask my friend. "Well," he said, without a smile, for the remembrance of suffering does not admit of mirth, "we charged him less; the poor man, he was in much pain!"

Yes, go where you will, it seems to be always the same in that land of large waters and barren mountains. It is better not to follow a route. Baedeker, and even Bennett, cannot give you the best directions, for remember it is not the scenery which gives the country its charm. The scenery is an episode, only an episode; the charm is in the people, the life, the vague impress of perished centuries, the curious awakening of a nation to a new literature and a new place in the world.

And yet what episodes the scenery presents! I disclaim description. Artist cannot paint, nor can tongue describe, what meets one in every route that I ever took through that land of magic. Nowhere else do you walk up to meet a glacier which forms the steep, final wall of a long valley, which rises two or three thousand feet, not winding river-like, but standing wall-like, as the waters of the Red Sea might have stood at the passage of Israel. Now it is white and glistening, now it vanishes in mist, now it is steel-blue, now it glows in the sunset.

Nowhere else do you climb 3,000 feet to find a broad, desolate plateau, and a large river threading its way among rocks and heather, to plunge suddenly over a precipice in a waterfall which takes 1,000 feet at a leap, halts and leaps again, and then again to reach the level of the fjord. With what a thrill of awe have I stood alone at the point of such a precipitous plunge—alone in that vast gathering-place of waters, where no herds are pastured and no crops are grown, but the whole uneven plain gathers the rains and rolls the streams together, in order to shoot them over as from the parapet of heaven! There are the solitary ways of nature, where she communes with her own heart,

and gives to an audacious mortal the sense of intrusion, hushing his voice and bowing his superb and haughty head.

Nowhere else do the seas run into the land, as if to hide in the depths of mountain ranges, so that you sail along their sinuous course, watching the vast Symplegades of precipice open and shut, or the lower spurs interlocking like clasped fingers and unclasping as if by miracle to let your venturesome Argo pass through.

Nay, nowhere else are the birds, gray-hooded crows, magpies and wagtails, friendly and genial, as if they never dreaded man. Nowhere else do the common wayside flowers grow large with excess of nightless days. Nowhere else does summer gather all her power of witchery into two short months and, warned by the Gulf Stream and cooled by the snows, make her mysteries of contrast, of striving and content, a spell for the weary heart of an overworking age.

### The Extension of the Kingdom League

ADELA E. THOMPSON.

"It is possible," said the bright little woman to a company of coworkers in the interests of missions, "that the day is not distant when the Missionary Society, with its glorious history, will be a thing of the past, and in its place we will have the broader, more comprehensive, term, which shall include the work of the church both at home and abroad—the Extension of the Kingdom League."

The suggestion was new, perhaps for that reason it remained in mind, and a little later among the printed acknowledgments of one of our great societies an unwonted designation caught the eye—Extension of the Kingdom Society. Somewhere, then, and in some measure, the prophecy had become a fact.

A few weeks after, good fortune brought about a meeting with the alert, clear-minded pastor's wife who had helped in the inaugurating of the movement, and afforded opportunity for inquiry concerning it.

"The time is yet too early to answer," was her reply, "but thus far the result has been all we could hope. O, no, the idea was not original with me. We have simply embodied the thought of others in concrete form. Besides, with us circumstances not only led up to, but have been especially favorable to, the movement. Ours is a small, country church, with no evening service except that of the Christian Endeavor, and as some are a little weary of the word 'missionary,' it seems wise to make the change and group the six societies of our Congregational church under the comprehensive phrase, The Kingdom Extension Society, our people objecting to 'league' as being liable to confusion with the Epworth League. As I have said, the movement is still in its beginning. For the past year a Sunday evening meeting has been held once in two months. Men and women both belong, the young as well as the old, and we aim to give each a share in the work. For instance, next Sunday we are to consider the kingdom abroad, a young man will present a paper on the present condition in China, a young woman one on the condition in Japan, a little boy will

give an appropriate recitation, and I will report the meeting of the Woman's Board of the Interior. We apportion the contributions according to what seems to us the needs of the causes represented, and by gathering them in one whole we believe that the contributions to them, as well as the interest in them all, have shown a decided increase."

This minister and his wife have given many years in the service of home missions in the far West, and of their children one is consecrated to the foreign work, so one cannot but feel that the movement in their hands has begun under the happiest auspices. And when we remember the seed-corns of influence from which grand results have fruited—the impulse of the English gentleman to teach the cottage child to read her Bible, and the millions of children gathered in the Sunday schools today; the prayer meeting of a few clerks of a London firm, and the Young Men's Christian Association that opens helpful doors in almost every city; the gathering of young converts in a city church in Maine, and the Societies of Christian Endeavor that circle the world—and remember not only these but also that this is a day of co-operation and combination, that the trend is toward the massing of forces and uniting of interests, one cannot but wonder if in this little church a keynote has not been touched that shall lead to the closer blending of the diverse but not divergent activities of the church, and make them accord in name with the underlying spirit of each and all—the extension of the kingdom of our Lord.

### Midsummer at the Capital

BY LILLIAN CAMP WHITTLESEY

#### Among the Churches

Dr. Newman of the First Congregational Church is passing his vacation in one of the hill towns of Massachusetts. For the past three years the church has been fortunate in having as its permanent and acceptable summer pastor Prof. Isaac Clark of Howard University. Rev. M. R. Fishburn of Mount Pleasant Church is hard at work to meet the conditions by which his people are to receive \$15,000 from the Stickney legacy. They hope to proceed with their new building soon, and be in it by the close of the year. The People's Church also receives a loan, subject to conditions. The summer meeting of the Washington Conference of Congregational churches was held at University Park Temple, the somewhat aspiring name of a young and vigorous institution. It is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, and is the first colored institutional church in the city. A membership of sixty, under the leadership of Pastor Brown, late of Plymouth Church, this city, is pushing out into kindergarten work, a sewing school, boys' clubs, a reading-room, employment bureau, etc. They are aggressive and hopeful. One who is in a position to know says there is no more necessary and promising Christian work going on in Washington. Most of the churches continue their Sunday school work and both services through the summer, with a succession of different voices in the pulpit and an absence of familiar faces in the pews. The Church of the Covenant was filled one hot morning re-



cently to hear Rev. N. D. Hillis, D. D., of Chicago. He was here as the guest of Secretary Gage, and several members of the Cabinet were in the congregation. About 150 from the District went to the Endeavor convention at San Francisco, and we have followed the proceedings with the same sympathetic interest with which the country watched us a year ago.

#### The Nation's Birthday

The real Fourth was a quiet day, and Christian liberty and citizenship was the theme in most of the churches. Senator Allen of Nebraska, Representative Simpson of Kansas and Commissioner Butterworth of the Patent Office, each of whom had been asked to speak from a pulpit platform, took gloomy views of the state of the country, and were severely arraigned for it by the papers the next morning. The fifth was celebrated with great license as to firecrackers and small cannon, and a mysterious compound which, spread upon the car tracks, made a deafening explosion as the grip passed over it. At one of the large public meetings held during the day an interesting letter was read from Thomas Jefferson. It was in reply to an invitation from the mayor of Washington to observe the fiftieth Independence Day at the capital. The letter was dated Monticello, June 24, 1826, and was the last written by Mr. Jefferson. It is in the quaint and labored style of seventy years ago, when a note of regret was a lengthy epistle, whose construction required careful thought and several sheets of blue foolscap.

#### At the Capitol

The din and racket did not disturb the senators in their all day session. They would not even stop to read the Declaration of Independence, but before the week closed they had to adjourn on account of the death of Senator Harris of Tennessee. This is the sixth death in Congress during the extra session, a very high mortality. The funeral was from the Senate chamber, conducted by Methodist clergymen and attended by the President and Cabinet and both Houses of Congress.

The senators since passing the tariff bill have gone into linen suits and executive sessions. The House has been having eulogies, and the conferees sit behind closed doors only entered by attendants with fans and trays of lemonade and cooling waters. It looked for a while as though they might fight it out line by line all summer, but a fortnight's time will probably end the struggle.

#### The President Still on Duty

The courage and cheerfulness of the President and the affability of his secretary continue, in spite of hot weather and the hundreds still pressing for office. Electric fans and more seats for the anxious have been provided in the upper corridor of the White House, but it is said that the President objects to having an elevator put in to make the approach to him any easier. The guards about the Executive Mansion are now in uniform, a wise precaution, besides adding style and dignity to the official home of the President. An appreciated municipal improvement is the substitution of hand sweeping of the streets in place of the machines. The force wear white helmets and duck suits, and we feel as proud as New York of the "white brigade."

#### In the Departments

Work goes steadily on with but few changes, except in heads of divisions, and these are made very gradually. The conduct of the National Museum has been rearranged under three head curators. Prof. W. H. Holmes, formerly of this city, more recently of the Field Museum of Chicago, has been appointed head curator of anthropology, Dr. F. W. True to biology and Dr. Merrill to that of geology. Professor Walcott, also director of the geological survey, is acting assistant in charge of the museum, while superior to him is Secretary Langley, in charge both of the Smithsonian and the museum.

A daughter of the late Cyrus W. Field has recently transferred to the museum a valuable collection relative to the laying of the Atlantic cable. One reads in the letters and messages the story of the first exchange of greetings by electricity between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan. Then, like a certain process in firing clay, the secret seems to have been lost, and the electrician worked and experimented for eight years, till in 1866 he telegraphed his father, Rev. Dr. Field of Stockbridge, "Your prayers have been answered, the telegraphic cable has been laid across the Atlantic." With our continued and increasing interest in Hawaii, it seems as though a Pacific cable must soon be laid. Connect San Francisco, Unalaska and Honolulu by lines, each two thousand miles long, and you have an equilateral triangle. When it is unfurled at Hawaii, the crossroads of the Pacific, the labors of the American Board missionaries for half a century will acquire a new commercial and political significance. It was stated at a recent meeting of the commandery of the Loyal Legion here that services are held in Hawaii on every Memorial Day, and the graves of Union soldiers are decorated.

#### At the Library

The administration of the congressional library in its new building calls for high executive ability. Mr. John Russell Young, the new librarian, has had a literary, political and diplomatic experience. He does not displace his old friend, Mr. Spofford, who will always have the credit of making the present library possible. Mr. Spofford did not wish to take increasing duties in his advancing years, so he remains as chief assistant librarian, with the same salary that he has heretofore received, and Mr. Young takes the responsibility, arranges the clerical force, in fact administers the office. Mr. Bernard M. Green is superintendent of the building. This is in line with civil service, for he was assistant to Colonel Casey who planned and carried the building almost to completion, and at his death succeeded him. The magnificent structure is without doubt and in all respects the finest library building on the globe. It is eleven years since the houses were taken down from the site, thousands of laborers, artisans, mechanics, engineers, architects and artists have given to it their best effort. The hands that have wrought with chisel and brush have been, with almost no exception, American born. It has cost ten times as much as the fine new art gallery, it has more than 2,000 windows and over forty miles of shelving. The books, when placed in the stacks, will be safe as to heat, moisture and decay. They will be

managed from a central station and the most ingenious devices in carriers, electric signals and speaking tubes radiate from this center over the three and a half acres covered by the library, and also connect with the Capitol by a tunnel.

But the first inspiration to the visitor comes not from the contents, but from the building itself and its wealth of decoration. Its noble proportions, the purity of the marbles, the elaborate carvings, the vivid colors of the frescos are almost overwhelming. The same intense effect comes over one as when he first saw the white buildings of the Dream City, with the flags of all nations fluttering from every point and the blue of Lake Michigan sparkling in the radiant sunshine as the background. Here, for the first time since that happy day, has the vision been caught and fixed, in materials that will not perish at the end of one brief season.

#### Current History Notes

The victory of Ten Eyck, the American oarsman, at the Henley Regatta shows that we can produce and train more than one type of aquatic sportsmen.

The appointment of T. V. Powderly as United States Commissioner of Immigration is not one that will endear the Administration to organized labor, as Mr. Powderly, since his retirement from his place as chief official of the Knights of Labor, has not commanded the confidence of trades unionists.

Our new United States minister to Turkey left his home at Ann Arbor, Mich., last week, and sailed for Turkey, *via* Havre, on Saturday. May President Angell have a safe and pleasant passage and journey! Ex-United States minister to Turkey, Mr. Terrell, left Europe last week for his home in Texas.

Professor Andrée sailed north poleward in his balloon, July 11, ascending from Tromsø, Finnmark, Norway, and Lieutenant Peary left Boston early this week, accompanied by a party of scientists, in another attempt to reach the north pole. A solemn religious service, according to the Lutheran ritual, preceded Professor Andrée's departure.

There is a sentence in Queen Victoria's letter of thanks to her people which puts an end to the thought of her abdication in favor of the Prince of Wales. She prays God to enable her to "discharge her duties . . . as long as life lasts." She very cordially welcomed several of the American bishops, delegates to the Lambeth Conference, last week, and was especially gracious to a delegation of Nonconformists, led by Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker.

The acts of the convention of Kentucky Gold Democrats last week and the words of Mr. Carlisle and Henry Watterson indicate that harmony between the silver and gold factions of Democracy in that former citadel of its strength is not feasible now or in the immediate future. Hon. T. B. Hurley of Memphis has been appointed to succeed the late I. G. Harris as United States Senator from Tennessee. He is a free trader and a free silver man.

Miss Belinda Randall of Roxbury, who died last March, some time before her death set apart a trust fund for educational and philanthropic work. Her trustees, who were left free to use the money as they thought best for the purposes intended, are reported to have divided the fund as follows:

Foxcroft Club of Cambridge	\$70,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	50,000
Children's Aid Society	50,000
Radcliffe College	20,000
Cambridge Prospect Union	20,000
Hampton (Va.) Normal Institute	25,000
Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute	20,000
Calhoun (Ga.) University	10,000
Reserved as possibly for a trades school	95,000

With other benefactions in smaller amounts aggregating \$15,000.



## In and Around Chicago

## Current Thought

AT HOME

### The Crete Chautauqua

This Chautauqua of the West, now under the direction of Dr. Willard Scott, completed its sixteenth year July 9. Each year interest increases. Work began June 30. The attendance was good, the program varied and attractive. Dr. Scott preached the annual sermon, taking as his subject *The Spiritual Element in Modern Life*. He illustrated his theme by striking references to the growing clearness in spiritual insight manifest in the writers of the Victorian era, notably in its poets. An address by Dr. Scott on *The Minister and Present Day Problems as Exhibited in the Character and Work of Prof. Henry Drummond* gave equal satisfaction. One of the features was the delivery of six lectures by J. B. Koehme of Chicago on what might be called preparations for Christianity and evidences of its truthfulness. He treated in one lecture of the religions of the Orient, in another of those of the Occident, in another of Judaism, but in such a manner as to make clear at last that Christianity is the only religion which can satisfy man's nature, become permanent and universal. These lectures have been given in several of the Chicago churches and have made a profound impression. Prof. W. D. McKenzie gave a short course of lectures in New Testament theology under such titles as *The Central Affirmation of the Christian Faith*; *Elements in the Consciousness of Christ, Their Truth*; *The Historical Origin of the Apostolic Consciousness*. He also gave a stereopticon lecture on *The Bonnie Briar Bush*. Dr. Gladden spoke at the Ministers' Institute upon *Social Problems and the Church*. Mrs. Mary Bryner of the Sunday School and Publishing Society charmed every one with her original statements of Biblical truth, and with her methods of imparting instruction.

### The General Electric Once More

As was anticipated, the mayor's veto of the ordinance granting the General Electric the privilege of substituting the trolley for the underground system of transportation was not set aside by the council at its meeting, Monday evening, July 12. As this was the last meeting till September it is not probable that it will be set aside at all. Public sentiment had expressed itself so decidedly against the bill, which the council at its previous meeting had approved, that many of its friends refused to come to its rescue. Probably the bill has received its deathblow. What is most important are the suits at law which are growing out of it. For example, Mr. Lucius Clark, who has been interested in the City Railway, has brought suit against Mr. Henry Brandenburg for perjury and forgery. The latter declares that the former promised him 8,500 shares of General Electric as soon as arrangements made with Alderman Powers in reference to the now defeated bill should be carried out. Mr. Clark and Mr. Powers deny the truthfulness of the assertion. Perhaps in the course of the trials some of the methods employed in getting measures through the council may come to light and contribute not a little toward the overthrow of the corrupt element which seems to have had so much influence with the city fathers.

### Break in the Heat

It is not often that Chicago suffers from a period of heat embracing nearly two weeks. Three days are its ordinary limit. This year has been exceptional. Heat came without any warning and seems inclined to make up in intensity and continuance for delay. For the week ending Friday the record of sufferers from sunstroke was thirty dead and more than four times that number prostrated. Fifty-five died during the same time and from the same cause in Cincinnati. St. Louis suffered severely, but somewhat less than Chicago. Friday nine died from the heat in Chicago, twenty-three were seriously affected and twenty-four overcome. Among those who died were two Roman Catholic priests, one of them

pastor of the German church in Evanston, the other a colored man and pastor of the colored church in the city. Both were held in high honor, were very zealous and died while engaged in their pastoral duties. As a partial relief of the distress among the poor occasioned by the heat the proprietor of *The Hub*, one of our larger stores, arranged for the distribution to about thirty-five hundred families of half a million pounds of ice, in portions of twenty-five pounds, at six different times. He obtained the names of these families with their address from pastors of the churches, priests and others having acquaintance with them. Last winter the same man distributed fifteen hundred tons of coal among the same class of people.

### Death of Governor Evans

Although since 1867 a resident of Colorado, and devoted to the developing of that State of which he was once territorial governor, Governor Evans never lost his interest in Chicago, or, to be more accurate, in Evanston, which received its name from him. He it was who selected it as the site of the Northwestern University, and it was his sagacity and his gifts in time and money to which the university owes a good degree of its prosperity. It was altogether fitting that the mayor of Evanston, President Rogers of the university and other leading men of the place should meet and pass resolutions in recognition of the indebtedness of the city to his foresight and energy. Although not often seen in Evanston during these later years, a citizen of another State, deeply interested in the prosperity of Denver and of the Methodist institutions in that city, still Evanstonians did not forget him, nor can they ever cease to honor his memory. Eighty-three years old at the time of his death, July 3, his loss is keenly felt, for he was one of the pioneer men upon whom the burdens and responsibilities of the State, of the city, of the church, of institutions of learning and of Christian beneficence equally rest. On his eightieth birthday the Denver Board of Trade presented him with a congratulatory address. All over Colorado there were public rejoicings over the long and prosperous life of a man who had been behind every railroad in the State, and who, more than any one else, had brought the State itself into a prominent position in the country. He was a friend and helper of Lincoln, and belonged to the order of men which Lincoln represents.

### Boys' Brigades

It is estimated that Chicago, in about 100 companies banded together in five regiments and two brigades, has not less than 4,000 young brigadiers. Without an exception each organization is connected with a church. Religious exercises form a part of every drill. A pledge is required to abstain from the use of tobacco, intoxicants and profane language. The boys were in camp this year from July 6 until the 16th. They were at Cedar Lake, a beautiful sheet of water forty miles from the city. During the period of encampment they were under military rules. The drill, even if a little wearisome, accomplishes a great deal for the boys, who rarely complain, no matter how severe the discipline. There were prizes for excellence in the work of the camp. Each day there were athletic contests, competitive drills and sham battles. To the company showing at the end of the ten days the best discipline, the best deportment, the best equipment and the highest score in the competitive drill a solid silver water service, gold lined, was presented. The boys were accompanied by men of experience, but have their own officers.

FRANKLIN.

Dartmouth's graduating class numbers this year between ninety and a hundred, and the prospects are said to be good for an entering class in the autumn of 200.

Rev. George Matheson, D. D., writes in *The Expositor* of the central thought of Christianity under the title *The Place of the Cross in the World*, summing up the matter in general as follows: "There have been two extreme views of the destiny of this world—optimism and pessimism. The optimist looks upon all things as working for the highest good, the pessimist regards them as tending to the utmost evil. . . . Now the theory of Christianity is radically different from either of these, but the strange thing is that it reaches its difference by uniting the opposite elements of each. It agrees with the distinctive features of both systems. It agrees with the optimist in holding that all things work together for good—absolute good, final good. It agrees with the pessimist in holding that all things are constructed with the view of teaching the individual life its own impotence. How does it reconcile the statements? By the bold paradox that the highest good is sacrifice and that the greatest happiness which can come to the individual is simply his despair of finding it in himself. . . . Christianity has accepted the pessimist's facts, but it has built upon them the opposite inference. The one says, 'I find life not worth living, because it is always crucifying the individual man.' The other says, 'I find life infinitely precious, because, in the crucifixion of the individual man, emerges his highest joy.'"

The *Catholic Review* goes right to the heart of the question of putting an end to the "yellow journalism" of the day in this appeal to its readers: "Concerning the depravity into which certain secular journals have fallen, we can safely say that, excepting by a direct intervention of Providence, there is but one quick way of remedying it. Let all in favor of the needed change stop taking the depraved sheets. Reader, if you take such papers, our headline is addressed to you—dare you stop taking them? Now suppose a considerable number were to stop taking these papers, what would be the result? Any one can tell you. The proprietors want your patronage and will change their methods. They will scrub their type and their presses and give clean sheets. Or, less figuratively speaking, they will see to it, thereafter, that only pure news and pure articles will be published in their columns. But how many have grit enough to stop taking these vile sheets? How many will dare to do so, in view of the possible ridicule of their companions, the complaints of their families, the interrogative smiles of their friends?"

ABROAD

Alluding to Dean Farrar's invitation to a few Nonconformist ministers to be present at a great gathering in Canterbury cathedral of Anglican bishops, Dr. J. G. Rogers says, in the *Independent*: "I yield to no one in my loyalty to Nonconformist principles, but I have long and earnestly maintained the necessity for more friendly intercourse between Churchmen and ourselves. One great mistake which has frequently been made in endeavors to bring about the fellowship has been that men supposed to be of moderate views on both sides have been brought together, and as the result nothing has really been accomplished. It was easy enough for them to find points of union, and, if all others were wanting, they could easily agree in condemnation of extreme partisans on both sides. But, as a matter of fact, it is the extreme men who need to understand one another. We are speaking, of course, of men who are strong enough to be free either from fanaticism or intolerance, and the intelligence and strength of whose own convictions teach them to show to the consciences of others the respect which they claim for their own."

President McKinley sent a telegram to the Endeavor convention at San Francisco voicing his best wishes for the success of the gathering.

## THE HOME

## A Sea Hymn

BY HARRIET K. MUNGER

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
The silence calm is thy majestic voice;  
There all that move thy rhythmic laws do keep,  
Obey, and still in freedom glad rejoice.  
Hear thou, my soul, and make his laws thy  
choice.

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
Rises and sets the sun in golden sway;  
The countless stars their solemn vigils keep,  
While silently the moon pursues her way.  
Watch thou, my soul, and keep his laws al-  
way.

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
The sea to cloud returns, the cloud to sea;  
Day unto night makes speech as shadows creep;  
Wild winds and tossing waves sing praise to  
thee.  
Join thou, my soul, and sing with land and  
sea.

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
The tides that come, the tides that go obey;  
The billows fall, the billows rise and leap;  
And the strong sea birds hold their lonely  
way.  
Bow down, my soul, adore his laws alway.

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
That silent song, scarce known to human ear,  
The psalm of cloud and rainbow's opal sweep,  
Is harmony to thee, divinely dear.  
Sing thou, my soul, thy praise from year to  
year.

Thy home, O Lord, is on the mighty deep.  
May we so love its holy litany  
That, as we mount the land's confusing steep,  
The song to us continual law shall be,  
Rise, O my soul, obey and thou art free.

Mrs. Sangster's statements this week in regard to the dilatoriness of the well-to-do in paying their debts are confirmed by James G. Cannon, a prominent New York bank official. In an address before the National Association of Credit Men he declared that the slowest customers are those who could most easily pay cash. A serious feature of the financial panic of the last three years has been the flagrant abuse of credit and confidence on the part of rich men. "They think nothing," says Mr. Cannon, "of making a trip to Europe or out of town, leaving unsettled their accounts with the butcher, grocer and tradespeople generally, who fear to make the least pressure upon them." Such negligence in honest and well-meaning persons is due as much to inability to understand the value of a small sum to people in straitened circumstances as to selfish thoughtlessness. It is difficult for those who have never "counted the pennies" to appreciate the immediate need of their poor creditors. Fifty cents means more to a washwoman than \$5 to her mistress, and \$10 in hand is often worth more than \$50 on his books to a struggling shop-keeper or professional man. Let us ask ourselves if our skirts are quite clear in this matter.

Mr. James Bryce, author of the American Commonwealth, spoke recently in an address before a girls' collegiate school in London of a tendency in education which is growing more marked on both sides of the Atlantic. Englishmen, he said, were wholly occupied in business or in sports. They preferred the body to the mind, and he looked forward to a time when litera-

ture and culture had declined among them and the highly trained women had taken the place of the men. One may in sportive imagination picture to himself an age in which books would be written by women for women and man would be regarded as a subject for literature rather than as a reader, an age in which some woman shall take up Colonel Higginson's question of long ago and ask, "Ought men to learn the alphabet?" The prophecy may be regarded as the beginning of a sweet revenge for man's long priority in the field of letters, but it is nothing more. Woman's education is likely to be less specialized than that of man so long as the majority of women become wives and mothers and a highly specialized education is less favorable to general culture and literary taste than one which is broader. But the line of authorship and the love of books can never coincide with the line of sex.

School teachers, police authorities, clergyman and philanthropists take part in a discussion which has been running in *The Springfield Republican*. They are practically unanimous in attributing the growing want of reverence and respect for authority, leading to open disregard for law, in American children to parental neglect. The older members of the family are so absorbed by the demands of work and society that the government of the children is left to the day and Sunday schools. Boys and girls have associations and interests apart from their parents to an extent formerly unknown. The father is a less potent factor in the home training than in past generations. Boys are allowed too much liberty on the streets, especially in the evening. These are some of the reasons given by the *Republican's* correspondents for the lawlessness of our youth, and they are charges which parents will do well to ponder. The trouble lies deeper than this, however. It is a part of the price we pay for that emphasis upon individual rights which is a natural outgrowth of democracy. Americans are not a reverential people. They are more ready to question authority than to obey it. We must reform the manners of the parents before we can do much in the way of teaching reverence to their children.

## The Poor in Summer

BY MRS. M. E. SANGSTER

Summer bears heavily on some classes in our cities, notably on the hard-working, poor women who depend on day labor in the homes of their richer townspeople as a means of earning their living. In winter, though fuel and warm clothing are necessary and expense in those particulars is greater, yet the work on which their rent and their running disbursements are based is usually regular. They know on what they may count—a day with one lady, two days with another, the laundry work of this or that person coming to be done by them at home, and thus, in one way and another, they wear through the cold and stormy months. Christmas brings them perhaps a timely lift in the shape of substantial gifts, or in, what they prefer, extra occasion for their services. The winter is not so depressing, not so full of menace and foreboding as the

summer, which in certain aspects wears a pitiless face to this particular set of wage-earners.

In summer a large part of their work falls off. People close their houses and go to the country. Families are very much diminished by the scattering of their members, and those who do not shut up their homes manage to get on with less outside help. Worst of all, thoughtless householders set out on their pleasuring and leave little accounts unpaid—leave small dressmakers and milliners and sewing women not only, but also washerwomen and women who go out to scrub and clean, without money which they have earned, and with no means of securing payment for intervals of one, two or three months.

This sinful heedlessness involves in its toils many beside the original victim. Ice is needed for the fevered girl, for the ailing babe, but the ice man cannot leave it unless he is paid. The small corner grocery man gives credit as long as he dares, but he cannot afford to let people with no apparent means of support run up long bills at his shop. If he does not receive his money he cannot replenish his stock, and his shop must be closed.

Rent is the ever-present burden, the one never-ceasing clog on the progress of the poor. A woman sat by me this morning in garments of rusty black. I remember her rosy and slender, and bright with youth and health years ago, when she was a maid-of-all-work in a pleasant home. Now she is a widow and the mother of six children, and she thankfully sets her hand to any toil which will put bread in the children's mouths.

"If it were not for the rent," she said, wearily, "I could contrive better, but in summer it takes all I can earn to keep a shelter over our heads and we often go to bed starving."

"You cannot save something ahead," I asked, "something during the winter for this dull season?"

"No," she answered, simply. "When I'm working every day I can just make expenses meet. Now I've only one steady place left and that's going to be taken from me in August, for my lady will be out of town for that month."

I am impressed with the uncomplaining fortitude, the courage and endurance of the self-respecting poor, and I think that as of old the Hebrews purposely left something in the fields for the gleaners, so we should try to make work, to create it in our homes for those who are in want. If we cannot do this without practicing economy elsewhere let us at least in our frugality cut off something which is to us a superfluity. And let us more than ever be careful to pay as we go, not for one single night keeping back from the hiring his wages, scrupulously settling all our bills with the people who work in our kitchens and do odd jobs about our premises.

There is a little, gray old man who goes about my neighborhood, offering to cut grass, to clean the cellar, to do any bit of work we may have to offer, and as he comes smilingly up he usually says, "I'll do the job, ma'am, for the price of a loaf of bread." I hope he earns the price of many loaves from week to week, he is so cheerful, so willing and so ready to oblige. My heart goes out very warmly



and with great sympathy to the old people who must work, and who sturdily trudge along with a steadier gait than their younger fellow-toilers on the road.

At all events, we are bound in one bundle, and whether well-to-do or ill-to-do in this world's goods we cannot ignore one another. The squalor of the crowded tenement, its low conditions, its unsanitary neglect may breed the subtle fever which wings its way to the mansion and carries thence the darling on whom the wind has never blown roughly. "I have slain a man to my wounding," said Lamech of old, and the cry comes to us still, whenever by our selfishness, our exacting greed and our thoughtless cruelty we do evil to our poorer brothers and sisters. It is to our own wounding, spiritually as well as physically, that we grind the faces of those less fortunate than ourselves.

### The Tree

I love thee when thy swelling buds appear,  
And one by one their tender leaves unfold,  
As if they knew that warmer suns were near,  
Nor longer sought to hide from winter's cold;  
And when with darker growth thy leaves are seen  
To veil from view the early robin's nest,  
I love to lie beneath thy waving screen  
With limbs by summer's heat and toil opprest;  
And when the autumn's winds have stripped thee  
-bare,  
And round thee lies the smooth untrodden snow,  
When naught is thine that made thee once so fair,  
I love to watch thy shadowy form below,  
And through thy leafless arms to look above  
On stars that brighter beam when most we need  
their love.

—Jones Very.

### The Study of Trees

BY EMILY TOLMAN

A respectable and intelligent widow, resident in New England, being asked by a committee of the Village Improvement Society what kind of a tree she would prefer to have planted near her home, replied with a melancholy droop of the eyelids, "When he was alive I didn't have to know one tree from another." It is to be hoped that the title of this article will not have a like depressing effect upon the readers of *The Congregationalist*.

In these days, when outdoor life is becoming increasingly popular, most people find real pleasure in an acquaintance with the trees. There is as much individuality in trees as in persons. They differ in shape, color, bark, leaf and fruit. They speak to us with a thousand different tongues. Even a slight and superficial knowledge of the trees we meet will add greatly to our enjoyment of the country in summer or winter. It is something to have even a bowing acquaintance with these friendly neighbors. Bayard Taylor said that while he had his trees, his peaceful, idyllic landscape, his free, country life, at least half the year, he was sure of "100,000 shares in the bank of contentment."

The most obvious thing about a tree is its foliage, and it is that by which we can most easily learn to identify it. The blossoms and fruit are not always in evidence, and to study the tree by these requires a greater knowledge of botany than many of us possess or have time to acquire. We have the leaves about six months every year. Children enjoy collecting and comparing the different kinds, and with a little encouragement might become as ambitious in this line as in the useless accu-

mulation of buttons, which occasionally becomes epidemic. It is said that of the billions of leaves in the world no two are exactly alike. Yet a little observation will soon enable even a child to distinguish the leaf of the oak from that of the maple, and the red oak from the white or the black.

A valuable help to the beginner in the study of trees is a little illustrated book in paper covers, published by Bradlee Whidden, Boston, for fifty cents, under the title, *A Guide to Find the Names of All Wild-Growing Trees and Shrubs of New England by Their Leaves*. It will not teach us much about the tree except its name, but that learned the way is open to an exhaustless amount of information stored in other books. A larger volume, *Familiar Trees and Their Leaves*, by F. Schuyler Matthews, contains a correspondingly larger amount of information. One advantage of the smaller guide is that it is so easily taken with one into the woods, where from the drawing and description one can generally obtain an introduction to the tree on the spot where it grows.

The acquaintance thus begun may be continued by the aid of Gray or Matthews or other authority, and best of all by careful observation of and sympathetic companionship with the tree itself, for, after all, the very best book can do little more than introduce a tree to us. It must depend upon ourselves whether the casual acquaintance shall ripen into a friendship like that which Lowell expressed for the willow:

My soul went forth, and, mingling with the tree,  
Danced in the leaves,

or that which Sidney Lanier felt for the live oaks:

I have waked, I have come, my beloved! I might  
not abide,  
I have come ere the dawn, O beloved, my live oaks,  
to hide

In your gossiping glooms.

Knowing the leaf of the tree, we may observe the bark; whether it be smooth like that of the beech, or rough like that of the hickory. We may note the angle at which the branches spring from the trunk; whether it be acute, as in the case of the American elm, or broader, as in the linden or the apple tree. These peculiarities make a difference in the general contour and character of the tree.

To return to the leaves, few of us realize how important they are, not only to the life of the tree, but to the life of the human family. It is literally true, as the Scripture says, "The tree of the field is man's life." There is an important work going on in every one of the myriad leaves which spread their seemingly idle palms to the air and the sunshine. The leaves have been called the lungs of the tree, because it is by means of them that the tree breathes the air which is as necessary to it as to us. In an apple leaf, for example, there are estimated to be about 100,000 stomates or breathing pores. Each leaf is also a laboratory in which, by the aid of the sunlight, wonderful changes take place. The crude sap taken up from the ground is converted by the leaves into a substance capable of nourishing and building up the tree. We are accustomed to think that the tree makes the leaves. In an important sense it is true that the leaves make the tree.

In the leaf laboratory the carbonic acid

which is taken in with the atmosphere is separated into carbon and oxygen, the carbon being retained for the use of the tree and the oxygen being liberated for the use of the animal kingdom. Thus the leaves render us an invaluable service in purifying the air. Matthews says that the relief we experience on entering the woods on a hot day is due not only to the grateful shade, but also to the ozone (oxygen in an active electrical state), which is so beneficial to health. It has been estimated that a full grown maple puts forth in one season 432,000 leaves, which present a surface of 21,000 square feet, or enough to cover nearly one-half an acre. When we reflect that every inch of this expanse is breathing in life for the tree and breathing out health for man, we are constrained to exclaim, "O Lord, how wonderful are thy works!"

It is quite possible to have at call an array of scientific facts about trees and still remain unblest by the intimate acquaintance of a single tree. An old Negro who was learning to read repeated patiently after his instructor, as she pointed out the letters, "I, t, it; i, t, it." At last, looking up with a bewildered expression, he said, "I see de i an' I see de t, but whah is de *it*?" In like manner we may see the leaf and the trunk and all the outward characteristics of the tree and altogether fail of seeing the tree itself. For that we need the observant eye of the artist, the skill and knowledge of the scientist, the heart of the poet and, above all, the humble, teachable spirit of the little child.

### A Bicycle for Two Thousand

The bicycle built for 2,000, to be seen at the Paris Exposition of 1900, will be the very behemoth of bicycles—the largest wheel ever built. It could be ridden only by a giant more than twice as tall as the Colossus of Rhodes. Upon it such a rider could scorch round the world in about the time required by an ordinary rider for a spin through Hyde Park. It is, in fact, a carefully constructed edifice of the best Bessemer steel, and what the Eiffel Tower was to the last Paris Exposition the big bicycle will be to this.

This monster, according to *Scraps*, will be taller than any of the tall buildings surrounding it, and it is a very complete building in itself. It has two large entrances, one at the bottom of each of its wheels, cut through the tires. Winding stairways lead from the doors up the front and back of each wheel, through the front and rear standards, to the backbone of the machine. Thence spiral steps ascend to the handle-bar and saddle. The stairs are lighted throughout by numerous windows of quaint design, through which great variety of views can be obtained as the sight-seer mounts to the top of the structure. As he is constantly turning in his ascent the outlook changes with every step, and he enjoys a magnificent natural panorama. Particularly fine will be the prospect from the windows of the handle-bar.

On the saddle is a broad platform, around which runs a strong steel rail; it is large enough for the most elaborate cotillon ever danced. Here, while the warm weather lasts, open air banquets will be held for the entertainment of eminent visitors. The backbone of the big wheel will contain a really marvelous apartment. This will be a grand saloon, scarcely as many spans in width as it is yards in length. It is intended principally for use as a banquet hall. One long table will run down the center through its entire length, at which 600 persons may be seated comfortably.—*Harper's Round Table*.



## Closet and Altar

*Be true and real in all thy sacred acts;  
remember with whom thou hast to do.*

As the old ecclesiastical term has it, church services are "diets" of worship. They are meals. All who are hungry will take them, and if they are wise regularly. But no workman is paid for his meals. He is paid for the work he does in the strength of them. No Christian is paid for going to church. He goes there for a meal, for strength to do the work of life, which is the work of Christ.—*Drummond.*

United prayer acts on the spirit very much as conversation acts on the mind. Many a man's intellect when he is alone is slow in its movements and far from fertile in the production of ideas. But when it meets with another mind, and clashes with it in conversation, it is transformed; it becomes agile and audacious; it burns and coruscates and brings forth ideas out of its resources which are a surprise even to itself. So when two or three are met together the prayer of one strikes fire from the soul of another, and the latter in his turn leads the way to nobler heights of devotion. And lo! as their joy increases, there is One in their midst whom they all recognize and cling to.—*James Stalker.*

O day to sweet religious thought  
So wisely set apart,  
Back to the silent strength of life  
Help thou my wavering heart.

Break down whatever hindering shapes  
I see, or seem to see,  
And make my soul acquainted with  
Celestial company.

—*Alice Cary.*

Public worship is what we make it. It needs not nearly so much to be enriched with liturgies or with music as with the sacrifices of prepared minds and hearts. Where every attendant at church goes as a worshiper from his closet with a sense of the presence of the Holy Spirit, increased by secret communion with him, his presence inspires every other worshiper, and the entire service is a benediction whose fragrance returns with the worshiper to his home.—*Helpful Thoughts.*

## A SUNDAY PRAYER

Son of God, this is thy day, and we would give it all and altogether to thee. Wilt thou make it a day of life to us. Help us to keep it holy unto thee. Give us restful quiet in our hearts. Prepare us in the morning for receiving the blessings which may be offered to us during this day. May the public and private reading of thy word bring to us messages from thee that shall sweeten and purify all the fountains of our life. As we pray, may heaven's benedictions be given to us—comfort for our sorrow, strength for our weakness, guidance for our feet, wisdom for our ignorance. As we seek to be a blessing to others, may we receive the mind that was in Christ Jesus. Bless us in our home life on this day of rest. May we be drawn together in closer fellowship as a family. May our love become deeper, tenderer, more unselfish as we mingle in worship. May thy blessing rest on those who shall preach thy word and upon all who shall assemble for divine service. Amen.

## Mothers in Council

### SUMMER DIET FOR CHILDREN

A recent book entitled *How to Feed Children*, by Louise E. Hogan, contains a valuable chapter on summer diet, parts of which we quote for the benefit of mothers who do not have access to the volume:

The approach of warm weather always brings to the thoughtful mother the consciousness of increased care, as this is the season requiring the exercise of much forethought in regard to diet. It is a trying period for the one who provides, not so much in finding variety, as in being able to make the proper selections from the tempting supply of fresh fruits and vegetables offered and in discarding the foods that are unsuitable for the hot months.

Oatmeal, the reliance of many for breakfast in the winter, must now be frequently discarded, as it often proves too heating. It may occasionally be used, however, in the form of oat jelly for children who are very fond of oatmeal as some will not eat hominy or wheat. The latter is a perfect summer cereal if well cooked. As eggs may be used but two or three times a week, the breakfast menu in summer, taken all together, is the first stumbling block and one likely to give trouble if not considered carefully. Almost all children, especially those of a nervous temperament or anæmic type, are better for having had a hearty breakfast and one of sufficient variety to tempt the appetite. If mothers will step out of the beaten track and provide dainty dishes that are not looked for at this hour they will be surprised to see how quickly their efforts will be appreciated.

Dainty serving is one of the most important adjuncts in nursery feeding. If the fancy of the child is pleased he will in all probability eat most heartily. On a very hot morning I frequently find that I can invite sufficient appetite by building engines or toy houses of small pieces of bread well buttered with cold butter. I have often seen a delicate child, one of the kind who would rather play than eat, take unconsciously a satisfactory meal while he was being entertained with an interesting story about a dear little cherub on his plate who was pictured as eating an apple. I have seen this same child drink glass after glass of milk when it was served in a wine glass with a stem, whereas he would invariably refuse milk if it was given in a tumbler, saying he was not hungry.

During hot weather it is well to remember, for many and obvious reasons, to give less variety at a time, and to have the articles well prepared and well combined. For dinner menus in summer use meat, fish and eggs alternately, never together. With them serve one starchy food, as baked potato, rice, spaghetti, and one food supplying salts, either fruit or vegetables. Select broths instead of meats for use with macaroni or spaghetti, which are part proteids, but in menus calling for starchy foods, like rice and potatoes, choose meats or fish. A vegetable *purée* is an especially desirable summer food. Avoid at all times, but especially at this season, the use of sweets that are cloying, overripe or underripe fruit, stale vegetables and too much meat.

Desserts in summer may frequently be supplementary foods. By this I mean that eggs, rice, tapioca, milk, etc., may be freely used in desserts, and this portion of the meal may contain a large share of the nourishment required for the entire meal. In this form these ingredients are easily digested, and the other part of a menu containing these desserts need not be so heavy as in cold weather, thus somewhat relieving digestion at a time when relief is required.

The old-fashioned bowl of bread and milk cannot be improved upon for a child's supper if the milk be sweet and the bread well baked and made of good flour. A copious drink of water about an hour after supper is an important feature in regulating a child's condition. A child four or five years old should

drink at least half a pint of water between five o'clock supper and seven o'clock bedtime. The habit of drinking water both morning and evening can be cultivated with a little care, and it is a habit of great importance through life in its result on sluggish conditions. That this fact is not fully appreciated is evidenced by the constant cry in the nursery for laxative medicines, which are used and advised far too frequently.

### A PLEA FOR THE BABY-FOLD

Probably the genus baby-fold is known in many families, though the species differ widely. To some mothers it seems a superfluous luxury, to others it becomes an absolute necessity, and the cases differ because children differ and mothers' methods differ, and also, perhaps, because not all the uses of the baby-fold have as yet been revealed.

It is almost inevitable that our lambs should be forbidden their liberty at times, and hence the need of the fold to inclose them. This is the baby-fold's commonly accepted excuse for being. But, though it is sometimes invaluable in keeping within bounds the creeping or the toddling baby, it is for another purpose that I have found it most useful. I have two little daughters—the elder quiet and quickly absorbed in her plays, the younger a dear, mischievous two-year-old, who has an interrogation point at the end of every finger. The latter chafes under the confinement of the baby-fold, and always has done so, but is quite happy if allowed the freedom of the nursery. And so I shut my older girl within the sheltering walls, and it seems to her like a delightful little house where she can paint her picture or weave her mat quite undisturbed.

We hear a good deal about children's rights, and I am a firm believer in them. I think it is my little daughter's right to be able to finish her picture or her wall of blocks without expecting at every turn that a pair of ruthless little hands may destroy it all. We mothers would not for one moment submit to having our garment pulled from our hands while we were trying to finish an important piece of work, and yet we often expect our child to submit with patience to an equally unreasonable interruption of his occupation—an occupation which to his little mind is, for the time being, as real and as important as our fine seam is to us. Do we not often chide if impatient words are heard in such a case? Let us not forget how seriously the child of four or five enters into his plays, and how provoking it must be to him to have them rudely spoiled. Here is a simple protection against the danger. Get a baby-fold and use it, not for the baby for whom it was invented, but as a bulwark of defense against the inroads of this same baby, and as a place of refuge for the little men and women at their work.

M. M. H.

### THE ENDLESS CHAIN

This is one of our Sunday games. We often play it sitting out on the porch or lying in the hammocks under the trees in the warm summer afternoons, or perhaps in winter when the daylight is fading and the lamps are not yet lighted. Mamma begins with a Scripture verse—this, for example: "I love them that love me, and they that seek me early shall find me." Any one may follow, but it must be with a passage containing one of the principal words of the verse last recited.

Papa says, "O God, thou art my God: early will I seek thee."

Howard speaks up quickly with, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found: call ye upon him while he is near."

The next may say, "I am found of them that sought me not." Thus the chain may be lengthened indefinitely. Our little people like it and are ambitious to know many Bible verses that they may be able to take part in it with satisfaction and credit to themselves.

M. A. G.

## The Conversation Corner



AT last we have a letter direct from our Eskimo boy, Gabriel Pomiuk, and with it present our first picture of him, the one taken at the World's Fair before he became a cripple. The letter was written away back in March, which in Labrador is "the hith of the winter," when dog-sledges run finely over the hard-drifted snow. You will notice that he says some of the same things in this letter which he had already written to Dr. Grenfell in the letter printed a month ago, but we will excuse that, for in such a dreary land there is not very much to write about, nor did the boy know that what he sent to his dear surgeon in the Norseland sea would ever come to us children in America! Certainly we do not wish to miss anything he was at so much pains to write for us.

BATTLE HARBOUR HOSPITAL, LABRADOR,  
MARCH 20, 1897.

*Aukshenai Mr. Martin:* I am glad you sent me a book. I am very sorry I got no letter at all. I am a lot better now. And I walk about on crutches. Sister make for me trousers and slippers. I very glad. Sister teach me letters and writing me got a fine Christmas time, sweets, cake and book in the morning. Lot of little girls and boys got a tea. We had a big Christmas tree. Sister gave Tommy and me Jack-in-the-box. I opened box. I very frightened, and they all laugh very much. Room very pretty, lots of candles in lanterns, next day lot of people came to tea, after tea lot of singing. I sing takpanele. I would like to see you here Christmas Day. Tommy and me learn "There is a better world they say." I very sorry Dr. Grenfell stop in England this year. I want a letter more please, you got my photograph? Thank you very much for the book me got. Aukshenai, Mr. Martin.

GABRIEL POMIUK.

Does it not justify all the interest we have taken in this far-off mission, that not only Pomiuk, but Tommy and "lot of little girls and boys" and "lot of people" could be made so happy on Jesus' birthday? We feel like sending our congratulations to those missionaries who have brought this about—how happy they must be! I think I will add the private note that "Sister" sends with Pomiuk's letter.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* Gabriel was so delighted to get the book you sent him. He has been looking out for the mail man and said, "Me get letter from Mr. Martin." He looked very serious when he found there was no letter with the book, but said, "I suppose he write next time." He wanted to write off at once to you. Here is his letter. He dictated it to me first, then he copied that which I had written. Has he not got on well with his writing? A lady asked me if Gabriel loved Jesus. I put the question to him and he said, "Tell lady I love Jesus very much."

Although we have had the most severe winter that any one can remember, yet it has been a very happy one and the time has passed quickly. I have been very busy at times. Up to the present I have had 104 out-patients. Then nearly every evening I have had classes. Pray that our work may be abundantly blessed. Yours in the Master's service,

CECILIA W.

Of course I sent him a letter, but as there is only one winter mail—going by

komatik and dogs down the St. Lawrence and all along the North Shore and the Straits of Belle Isle—I suppose it in some way missed. So many letters ask for more news from the Deep Sea Mission in Labrador, I will quote from a letter of Sister Cecilia's published in England.

[Nov. 17.] Some men came for me from Trap Cove to go and see a sick woman. It was snowing hard and blowing furiously. The boat was lined with snow. We were soon all covered with it and icicles hung from the men's beards. I succeeded in climbing up the ice-covered ladder into the fish stage. Then I covered my head with a shawl, took hold of one of the fishermen's arms, and off I went, sometimes walking through snow up to my knees. . . . It is freezing in the children's ward, so we put a stove in there (they had none in it last year) and in the sister's bedroom. In my bedroom this morning there was a drift of snow, nails in ceiling covered with frost, mats frozen to floor, and everything in room frozen. Yesterday [Dec. 16] I went to visit a sick girl. When passing a house some six or seven dogs were standing outside, with their master sawing wood close beside them; one of them came towards me. I stooped to pick up a stone to send this one away, when in a moment, without a bark or sound of any kind, three of the others were upon me. I fell and was immediately surrounded by all the other dogs. I could feel them biting away at my clothes and making such a fearful noise, just like they do when a number of them attack another dog. The master ran with an axe and had some difficulty in getting them off. My coat being thick prevented them from biting me, but it was a great mercy that the owner of the dogs was near, and that I escaped with a bruise or two.

. . . The seal fishery has been a failure. Only twelve were caught. The water froze over before they could get all their nets out. . . . It is a good thing that I have studied economy. I can only get one-half cask of oil. We don't light up until we need to or are obliged to, and go to bed early.

Think of those hospital children going without light in those long winter evenings of the far North, for the want of a cask of seal oil, which at the best is not a good substitute for gas or electricity! As to the cold, I fear in these intensely hot days we shall not fully sympathize with them—we are almost wishing for some of their cold breezes and icicles for ourselves. But if these letters go in our Scrap-books, we can read them over next winter and see if we don't shiver then!

HAVERHILL, MASS.

*Dear Mr. Martin:* The Harriet Newell Mission Circle [what a fine name for a mission band!] took Pomiuk for the subject of their May meeting. Different members read extracts from *The Congregationalist* and the meeting was very interesting. We became so much interested that we voted to send—dollars for his benefit. I will inclose check for the same.

TREASURER.

This remittance was all right, but I am reminded to request Corner friends who send small sums to me for the "Corner Cot," the Armenian Orphans or the Fresh Air Fund always to give name and address of donor, so that I can return receipt. (I have just now received a small sum for the A. O., postmarked New York City, but without a hint of name or address.) Also, that money orders or checks be made out to the order of L. H. Martin. The Boston Post Office does not recognize the signature of Mr. Martin at all, but if I put L. H. before it, it is all right!

Mr. Martin

## Corner Scrap-Book

"Must the Locomotive Go?" I have just read a newspaper editorial with that heading. (It is such a bright one I will say it is from the *Hartford Courant*.) Our first thought is, "Go? Why, yes! What is the use of a locomotive if it does not go?" But the point of the article was that it must go—out of use before long if present tendencies are fulfilled. The locomotive is not yet seventy years old, having been first used between Manchester and Liverpool in 1829. That is what the paper says, but if we have any Corner readers in the county of Durham in England they will claim that there was a road between Stockton and Darlington in 1825, although only eleven miles long and its speed only twelve miles an hour. But Robert Stephenson's "Rocket" in 1829 was the engine which decided the practicability of the steam locomotive while the longer railway decided its extended use. The whole history of the locomotive in this century would be a most interesting one for boys to study up and write about. But how about the future? The electric motor is the competitor of the steam engine. It costs a good deal to make the heavy locomotive go, but the dynamo stays still in the house and sends its power over a wire—up grade and around the corners—at trifling expense. The Nantasket line has proved a success. We will watch the experiments on longer lines in Connecticut. Perhaps by the time the century clock strikes electric railroads will be common.

**Must the Locomotive Go—to Labrador?** Some years ago there was a project to build a railroad from some point on the St. Lawrence to the northern entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, so as to connect there with a line of steamers across the ocean. Look on your map and see through what a desolate, uninhabited country of rocks and snow it would go. But its terminus would be near Battle Harbour Hospital, and we would apply to have Mr. G. Pomiuk appointed station agent or conductor! Another plan is to construct a road from some point on the Canadian Pacific to Hudson's Bay, whence ships could carry Canadian wheat to the old world. An expedition vessel has already sailed to Hudson Bay—with a boy whom I once knew as the captain—to ascertain how much of the year that route would be navigable. I think those steamers would sail past Pomiuk's old home at Nackvak.

**Must We Go to Europe via Newfoundland?** The *Review of Reviews* for July ascribes another route which I wish you would also look up on your atlas. It is to go by rail through Maine and Nova Scotia to the northern point of Cape Breton (Aspe Bay), then take a steam ferry across Cabot Strait (so called) to Cape Ray in Newfoundland, requiring only four hours. A railway is nearly completed from that point across Newfoundland to St. John's, the ocean passage thence to England occupying three days and a half. As land travel is swifter than ocean travel a day's time would be saved and twelve hundred miles of seasickness!

**Shall We Go by Balloon to the North Pole?** Dr. Andree tried it last year and failed. He was all ready to try again July 1, starting from the northern extremity of Spitzbergen in a balloon seventy-five feet high with a capacity of 172,000 cubic feet of gas. He expects to reach the Central Polar Basin in thirty hours and to hover over it—a thousand feet over it—for thirty days. If Dr. Grenfell hears of it in the Iceland Sea, I suppose he will join him and establish a *High Air Mission* for the aeronauts!

**The "Go-Book."** All these paragraphs may be used by a Connecticut member whose letter has just turned up in my drawer, saying that she has long kept a "go-book" with pictures and accounts of all kinds of vehicles!

L. H. M.



## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUG. 1

Acts 18: 1-11

## Paul's Ministry in Corinth

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

After perhaps six weeks in Athens Paul stayed in Corinth eighteen months. No city is more significant in his history and in the development of the churches under his care than this. While there he wrote the two letters to the Thessalonians. To the Corinthian Church he afterwards wrote two of his most important epistles. Here his plans for the Christianization of the Roman Empire seem to have been matured and settled. We may therefore wisely study in this lesson the work of the Christian ministry. Paul illustrated at Corinth:

1. Its motive. It was single. No church could have misunderstood it. In his letters to the Corinthians he explains it. "I seek not yours, but you," he wrote. He simply sought to save souls, and to do that he persuaded them to believe on Christ and to accept his sacrifice for them. "I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and him crucified." A man gains much in power when he has convinced men what he seeks.

It was unselfish. He knew his message. He was convinced that souls would be saved if it were delivered. He did not wait for any invitation, nor for any pledge to pay his salary. He said he had to preach. He had to live also. Therefore when he came to Corinth he looked out for these two things—a place to earn his living and a place to preach. The first he found with Aquila and his wife. The second he found in the synagogue. Here is an important lesson for this time. Paul affirmed the principle that it is right for the minister to be supported by his people [1 Cor. 9: 13, 14]. But since they needed the gospel and did not value it he was willing to support himself while he preached to them; and after he had won them to love the gospel he waived his right. Christian workers of all sorts, evangelists, pastors' assistants, Sunday school superintendents, missionaries for city and country are being employed on salaries. It seems to be thought by many that Christian service cannot be expected unless it is paid for, and that those who furnish the money are excused from doing the service. But by far the largest number of those who spread the gospel, if it is to transform the world, must be men and women teaching in the Sunday school, illustrating Christian living in the home and shop while they earn their daily bread in their ordinary occupations. Many in the humblest stations are preaching the gospel with apostolic power. Splendid fields wait for ministers who want no salaries; and God is calling for them earnestly, commandingly.

2. Its wisdom. That was shown in Paul's choice of places. Many cities he simply passed through without saying anything. In others he preached only for a few days. But in Corinth he spent much time. Doubtless he was influenced by the character of the people. Athens was famous for its history and culture, Corinth for its commerce and prosperity. Education without Christ makes a barren field like Athens; business enterprise like that of Corinth makes a fruitful field, though it may be for good or evil. No minister should be blamed for choosing the place which promises the largest influence.

The wisdom of Paul's ministry was shown also in his methods. He went into the synagogue first, because he was sure of a congregation there. When he was turned out of that place, he selected a house close by, which would constantly remind the Jews of his protest against their unbelief. It was a house owned by a proselyte who would favor the assembling of a mixed audience.

Paul's wisdom was shown in the character of his preaching. It was a presentation of proofs and arguments, not merely exhortation.

Such reasoning and persuasive power imply mental toil and earnest prayer. We can do nothing without the Holy Spirit. But what is often called reliance on him is not faith, but only laziness and hypocrisy.

Paul's wisdom was shown in the characters whom he won to Christian fellowship. His daily life soon brought Aquila and his wife to Christ. The ruler in the synagogue came and Paul baptized him. Gentiles were persuaded to believe on Christ and were cordially received. A strong church was organized in those eighteen months. A successful ministry must not only be consecrated, but must master circumstances and use wise methods. Paul said that he adapted himself to all men that by all means he might win some of them.

3. Its weaknesses and supports. This great preacher had as serious embarrassments as any which burden good ministers in these days. He was not above fear. He confessed that he felt danger from unreasonable and wicked men. He besought the Thessalonians to pray that he might be delivered from them. Besides, he had a sense of personal weakness which he does not explain. Perhaps it was nervous depression, perhaps fears respecting his fitness for service.

But his supports were sufficient to overcome his weaknesses. He valued highly the sympathy of his fellow-workers. The gift from the Thessalonian converts, the assurance of their continued love for him, gave his ministry new strength. "For now we live," he wrote, "if ye stand fast in the Lord." If the churches knew their opportunity to give power to their ministers, how much greater would be their growth. Often the one thing needed to make a ministry popular and effective is the assurance of the interested support of the people. A minister not long ago accepted a call and began work in one of the large city churches. A few months later I asked a leading man in the church how the new pastor was doing. "He is sure to succeed" was the reply. "A hundred men in his congregation are asking their business friends to come and hear him. We shall introduce him to other churches. We appreciate him and we shall see that he is heard and appreciated by others."

But Paul's greatest support came from a divine source. When he set out to enter Europe he had a vision. In the midst of his work he had another, assuring him of these three things:

1. The constant presence of the Lord. "I am with thee."
2. The powerlessness of opposition. "No man shall set on thee to harm thee."
3. The assurance of success. "I have much people in this city."

If any one needs fresh courage let him look for old messages in the Word of God and make them new by applying them to himself through prayer. Faithful service to Christ develops the noblest character, enlarges experience and skill in his service, secures special protection from God and is assured of abiding results.

## The Church Prayer Meeting

Topic, July 25-31. Loving the Truth and Peace. Zech. 8: 16-19; Eph. 4: 1-8, 14-16; Rom. 12: 9-21; Ps. 119: 161-168; Ps. 34: 11-14. Where shall we find truth? In teaching, in experience, in character. Who is the truth?

[See prayer meeting editorial.]

## Important Coming Meetings

International Christian Workers' Association, Southern Assembly, Mountain Retreat, N. C., July 20-29.  
General Conference for Christian Workers, Northfield, Mass., July 29-Aug. 16.  
Summer School of Theology, annual session, Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 3-13.  
American Association for the Advancement of Science, Detroit, Aug. 8.  
British Association for the Advancement of Science, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16.  
American Board, New Haven, Ct., Oct. 12-15.  
American Missionary Association, Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 19-21.  
W. C. T. U., World's Convention, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23-26.  
Open and Institutional Church League, Annual Convention, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 27.  
Woman's Home Missionary Association, Boston, Oct. 27.

## The New Sayings of Jesus

The London correspondent of the New York Sun cables under date of July 12 these particulars with reference to one fragment of the great find of manuscripts which we announced last week, and concerning which we comment further on our editorial page this week. The discoverers are inclined to believe that the page referred to is related to the documents to which Luke alludes in his preface:

Among the discoveries made at Behneseh by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt of the Egyptian Exploration Fund is a small page, 5½ inches by 3½ inches, containing eight sayings of Christ. The logia consist of detached quotations, each beginning "Jesus saith."

The first saying is: "And then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

The second reads: "Jesus saith except ye fast to the world ye shall in no wise find the kingdom of God; and except ye keep the Sabbath ye shall not see the Father." This being at variance with the accepted teachings of Christ, it is suggested that it is perhaps a Jewish forgery committed with a view to supporting the Jewish Sabbath. Perhaps it is an erroneous report.

The third saying is similar to that contained in John 1, but the form is different. Christ describes himself as standing in the midst of the world, finding all men drunken and none athirst: "And my soul grieveth over the sons of men because they are blind in their heart."

The fourth saying has perished, only one word remaining. This is the Greek word for beggary. As this was not used by Christ in any gospel the logion is considered to have been new.

The fifth saying, which contains certain gaps, is of extraordinary interest. It reads: "Jesus saith, wherever there are [here occurs a gap] and there is one [gap] alone I am with him. Raise the stone and there thou shalt find me; cleave the wood and there I am."

The latter part is entirely new, and it is expected that it will arouse controversy. It seems to indicate a pantheistic philosophy, and perhaps is a reflection of the mystical occultism of the gnostics in the early Christian centuries.

The sixth saying coincides in part with Luke 4: 24: "No prophet is accepted in his own country; neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him."

This is considered to prove that Luke had the same original records as the logia, because the Greek for accepted, here *dekto*, was used by Luke only and was hitherto supposed to be one of his mere literary changes on Matthew's collection.

The seventh saying is similar to Matt. 5: 14, but is incomplete. The eighth saying is undecipherable.

It is suggested that the date of the document must be from the year 150 to the year 300 A. D., probably not later than 200 A. D.

Cheap baking powders are cheap because they contain alum instead of cream of tartar.

Women who use them are unconsciously putting alum into the food of the family.

They do not realize what they are doing.

Cleveland's baking powder is made of cream of tartar, not alum.

## Progress of the Kingdom

THE SECOND STAGE IN MISSIONARY WORK  
THE CONVERT AS A MISSIONARY. INCREASING  
MORAL LIFE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.  
GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIVE CHURCH.  
DEPENDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE  
OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

(Parallel with *The Congregationalist's* missionary topic for August.)

The time is long past when flippant caricatures were drawn of missionaries sitting under a palm tree reading the Bible to half-clad heathen. No one at all conversant with results accruing to the scientific and commercial world only, not to mention the civilizing and Christianizing work wrought by missionaries, will scoff at the output of men and money for foreign missions. The first stage of missionary work has ended. Closed doors have been opened; prejudice and superstition have been to a large extent overcome; languages have been learned; the Bible translated. The second stage has now been entered. Converts have been baptized, churches formed. What now shall be the government of these native churches? When can they become independent and self-supporting? These are problems constantly debated by foreigners and natives in all lands. An English missionary in China put it in a nutshell when he said to a London audience: "What are we out there to do? We are out there to be out of it as soon as we can. What have I been sent to do? To gather in, as God may use me, a humber of men and women to the Church of Christ? That is only the beginning. Individual conversion lies at the base of all this question. But the work we have to do is, as God may give us grace, to raise up a native church, self-governing, self-supporting and self-propagating."

With an imitative people there is danger of a too slavish copying of ideas and creeds, and with persons enervated by a hot climate a tendency to lean upon the strong Anglo-Saxon leadership. The aim of all wise missionaries is to keep in the background, there to exert great influence, but to push to the front native Christians. When are converts to be left to manage their own ecclesiastical affairs? The answer to this depends less upon the length of time work has gone on than upon the development of the race and its receptivity to new ideas. It has been well said that Christianity cannot be called indigenous to a soil until it has gained firm root first for its livelihood, second for its management, thirdly for its propagation in that country. One method occasionally pursued by mission boards is to reduce grants to the native churches annually, thereby testing their ability to bear responsibility and maintain the organization.

Evidence that the natives are weighing this subject carefully is shown by the report of the meeting of the Madras (India) Native Christian Association, held in that city in May. The paper there read and the discussions upon it show emphatically the feeling that Indian churches will not reach great and permanent prosperity as long as they are supplied with money from the other side of the world. A church, it was said, cannot be truly called self-supporting until it pays its pastor and catechists and sends out men at its own charges to scatter gospel light in darker places, an opinion long held by many foreign workers. There are not a few obstacles which stand in the way of reaching this high standard. Leaders desire too large salaries, the laity are not spiritually minded and are unwilling to share the burden of the financial support, the churches are too poor to be heavily taxed. These and other objections are raised. The reply is made that an educated ministry is needed, and though exorbitant pay must not be demanded the dignity of their calling requires a fair living salary. Christians are no poorer than their non-Christian neighbors, who never enter the temple until a coin has been placed in the alms-box. When every member is so trained and consecrated that he gives as much as can be reasonably required churches will not need foreign money.

The subject of the independence of the native church is closely allied to the one of self-support. Eagerly longed for is the day when all foreign workers can be summoned home because the natives are ready and able to sustain their churches and are too strong to retrograde. The dawn of this day may be seen here and there, but the light of high noon does not yet shine. Just now Japan furnishes an interesting illustration of this problem in its most advanced stages. The patient, untiring endeavor of missionaries everywhere to fit converts to carry responsibility wisely is resulting in aspirations on their part to become independent, but able, competent men for leaders are the exception, not the rule.

The training of workers is an important link in this chain of development. There can be no shadow of doubt that natives must be trained and sent forth to evangelize the great heathen lands. Imported workers have a large place to fill in bringing the pagan world to Christ, but it is coming to be an accepted axiom of missionary policy that each people must be reached through the agency of its own sons. The methods used in training are the personal instructions of the missionaries and the learning acquired in college and industrial schools. In most lands there are now schools for the higher education so well equipped that it is unnecessary for students to go to England or America for a college course. The stories of mission fields are rich with proofs of the power of God through native Christians to bless the races and to raise the moral life of a community. The July *Missionary Herald* prints an exceptional number of stirring accounts of revivals in different fields and of the steady gain in the essentials of character which native converts are exhibiting, much to the satisfaction and joy of the missionaries.

"Why not," said a thoughtful Christian worker, "give the churches a little rest? They are simply wearied—not to say worried to death—by the incessant outcry for novelty." With not a few it seems to be an accepted principle that whatever is, is wrong. But this feverish activity does not always mean progress. The most prosperous churches are those which are not engaged in perpetual experiments.—*London Independent*.

## Y. P. S. C. E.

### PRAYER MEETING

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN

Topic, Aug. 1-7. Putting Religion into Our Daily Tasks. 1 Kings 7: 13, 14; Acts 18: 1-4; Mark 6: 1-3.

"Christianity," says Washington Gladden, "does not consist in doing uncommon things, but in doing common things in an uncommon way." The place where our religion is tested is not in the sanctuary or in the prayer meeting room, but in the shop, the office, the schoolroom, the kitchen. We learn quickly to discover, through the spirit in which a man does his daily work and through the character of that work, whether he is a Christian or not. Now and again, as I have gone about the world and found men and women doing disagreeable tasks of one sort or another—standing at a window answering all sorts of questions such as a public official has to answer, or dealing out a few stamps to this person and a few postal cards to that, or keeping cool and gentlemanly in looking out for a crowded car of passengers—the word of acknowledgment, "You are a Christian," has often sprung to my lips. Of course one may be mistaken in this conjecture now and then, but exhibitions of patience, thoroughness, cheerfulness, obedience, consideration of others, are the proper fruit of the Christian character. They ought to be found among those who bear the name of Christ more invariably than among others, and I rejoice to believe that the aver-

age Christian does thus possess that which makes him at his post of duty truer and braver than he would be without the inward gift.

For the secret of putting religion into one's daily tasks is the conviction that those tasks are ordered by God; that in doing them we are having a part in the onward movement of his great busy, wonderful world; that those acts which seem to us most unrelated to the kingdom of heaven may, from God's point of view, be as necessary to its forward movement as your minister's eloquent sermon next Sunday or your deacon's fervent prayer next Friday night. Certain as we may become that these tasks of ours are divinely ordered, and that our fidelity to them is noticed by God, we may be equally sure that no worthy endeavor fails in time to win the attention and the respect of men.

A missionary in Japan, at home on a furlough, told me last week of a conversion in his field which had proved to him beyond a doubt that Christianity is still a tremendous power in that empire. This Japanese had been a Buddhist priest, hostile to the work of the missionaries and constantly deriding their teachings. Curiosity led him to read the New Testament, and there he met, for the first time in his life, the idea of God as a father. Gradually his eyes were opened, and being brought to a place of great physical extremity he prayed for relief to this God whom the Christians call Father. It came in due season, and he then renounced his old faith and looked about for some work by which he could support himself. Some one taught him to weave, and into his weaving he put, day by day, all his newly acquired zeal and hope. He soon surpassed in his ability to weave all his fellow-workers in the same room. One promotion followed another, and today he is the superintendent of all the weaving industries in the city where he lives. That was the result of putting religion into his daily work.

## Christian Endeavor Notes

One of the new societies formed in Hawaii last year was in a leper settlement. The second annual convention of the Hawaiian union was largely attended and four delegates went to San Francisco.

The colored soldiers' society at Fort Douglas, although but eight months old, is the largest in Utah, with 35 active and 65 associate members. Nearly every Protestant church in the State has a young people's society, and almost all are C. E. Societies.

The department of Sabbath observance, which had been introduced provisionally several months ago, was adopted as a permanent feature at the Ohio convention, and next year a banner is to be given the county showing the best record in that department. The delegates were greatly stirred by a patriotic rally at the Soldiers' Home.

A missionary department was established at the Colorado convention. Addresses on Bible study were helpful. Great enthusiasm was shown on the matter of Sabbath observance and large numbers of delegates took part in the evangelistic services at the State penitentiary. During the year the State has made a gain of 44 per cent. in the number of active members.

A good way of dealing with a difficulty in country towns where people are widely scattered has been found by six Endeavorers of Kent, Ct., who live four miles from church. They have formed in their neighborhood a branch society which has 12 associate members. The members promise to attend the meetings of the branch when they cannot go to the regular meeting. On the evening for the consecration meeting all attend the main society.

China's three days' convention in Shanghai showed a marked advance of the movement in that country and proved that Chinese Christians know how to be enthusiastic. One of the meetings was in the church connected with the Presbyterian Mission Press, and on the last day there was a session in the London Mission Church and a praise meeting in the Methodist Church. The largest hall in the city was crowded for one of the rallies long before the hour for beginning and the local papers recognized the importance of the gathering by the attention they gave it. In three years the membership of the societies in China has nearly quadrupled. At the early conventions most of the exercises were in English, this year they were wholly in Chinese.



## LITERATURE

## BOOK REVIEWS

## MR. BELLAMY'S NEW BOOK

After ten years of comparative silence Mr. Edward Bellamy has resumed the discussion of social questions by writing another book, *Equality*. It is a sequel to his famous *Looking Backward*. It is a development and enforcement of the doctrines of social economy which were laid down in his earlier work and which have been so much discussed. Like that it is in the form of a story, although in these pages the narrative is subordinated more than in the earlier work to the instructive purpose of the author. It is the thinnest possible disguise for his philosophy. This possesses special interest for thoughtful readers whether they adopt it or not. Most of them must have read his earlier book and will derive a certain pleasure from observing how his hobby has continued to possess him and how he has further developed it. Moreover, times have changed greatly. There is so much more discussion of the general subject than there was when *Looking Backward* was published, and so much more of the disposition to weigh carefully whatever the theorist in regard to future social conditions may have to offer, that any lucid, vigorous thinker is sure of his hearing.

The volume is one of comparisons between the new social state into which the hero is represented as waking up, about the year 2,000, and the conditions which prevailed here ten years ago, *i. e.*, in 1887, substantially those of today. It will be a common observation about the book that the author has not dealt quite fairly with existing facts. His capitalists are too grinding, the sufferings of his working people too extreme, and the hopelessness of the outlook of the laboring classes too gloomy. In general the whole background of the closing nineteenth century is too luridly drawn to win ready assent. The freedom of speech which he uses often becomes sheer extravagance.

But another comment will be that he—and he is the first, we believe, to do so on any considerable scale—has proposed a definite remedy for the evils which, whether he have overdrawn them or not, undeniably exist. His scheme may be quixotic in large part, but at any rate it is lucid, reasonably self-consistent and worked out in detail. The author has done conscientious work, not only in striving to bring about the fundamental social changes which he desires, but also in pointing out how they may be accomplished and turned to account with the least friction and the greatest advantage. We have no doubt that the future will witness great social changes, some of which will point in the direction indicated in these pages, but we cannot accept some of Mr. Bellamy's premises and, therefore, we reject some of his conclusions. We cannot look upon him as a prophet so much as a dreamer, but we gladly admit his lofty motive and practical purpose. To set so many people studying how to better themselves and their fellows in an unselfish spirit is to do a noble work, and for this he deserves credit. His volume is worth reading and students of the subject will learn something from it. It is a great pity that it is not written in a more lively and engrossing style. To tell the truth, it is rather dull reading. [D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.]

## HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES

The four volumes of this able and deservedly popular work, by Justin McCarthy, have been supplemented by a fifth which covers the period from 1880 down to the present time. The author appreciates the fact that, for lack of publications, it is far more easy to acquaint one's self with remote than with recent history, and has endeavored to meet this difficulty by giving his readers a clear, accurate, trustworthy and reasonably comprehensive record of all events of leading importance in English history during the period covered. Certainly he has done the work creditably. English history of course

is interwoven so closely with the history of other nations, through the numerous colonial possessions of Great Britain and their relations with their neighbors, that much which has been of special interest and importance in Asia, Africa and North and South America as well as on the continent of Europe necessarily comes up for notice in such a review.

It is too soon to write the final history of the period, but it is not too soon to write such a useful history as this. Indeed he who years hence may succeed in writing the best standard history of our times will be first to acknowledge his indebtedness to this. All that it undertakes to do it does well. Such subjects as the Irish question, the Eastern question and the progress of domestic reforms are discussed lucidly and candidly, and minor topics are not handled with the less care because of their smaller consequence.

The foremost Englishmen of the period—Gladstone, Bright, Beaconsfield, Salisbury, Rosebery, Harcourt, Balfour, John Morley, Chamberlain, Davitt, Parnell, etc.—are sketched with a masterly hand. Not much is written about any one of them in the way of direct description, but the various allusions to them are so apt and suggestive that lifelike impressions are made. Moreover this is equally true of a multitude of others than statesmen and politicians, of authors, artists, inventors, philanthropists, etc. We have noticed but a single slip and that of small importance to English readers. It is the allusion to our recent Secretary of State, Mr. Olney, as a Republican. We have enjoyed the volume highly and are glad to commend it. [Harper & Bros. \$1.50.]

## RELIGIOUS

*The Culture of Christian Manhood* [F. H. Revell Co. \$1.50] contains sixteen sermons delivered in Battell Chapel of Yale University within a short time past. The university, having no settled pastor, is accustomed to summon to its service the most distinguished and popular preachers, not only among its own sons but anywhere to be found, and representing many different schools of thought, built, nevertheless, upon one common foundation. Among them are Drs. Mackenzie, Bradford, Gordon and Herrick and Rev. J. H. Twichell of our own order. Others are Drs. C. C. Hall, D. J. Burrell, Henry Van Dyke and M. W. Stryker and Bishop J. H. Vincent. Professors George Harris, George T. Purves and others are also included. These men have given the Yale students some of their best work, admirable for its practicalness and profound spirituality. The portrait of each preacher accompanies his discourse, and the volume is a fine presentation of important spiritual truths in a vital and impressive manner. It ought to have a large reading alike within and outside of college circles.

*The Growing Revelation* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.50] is another volume of discourses, and by one of the preachers just mentioned—Dr. A. H. Bradford. It is chiefly composed of sermons delivered first in his own church in Montclair, N. J., and afterwards in one or more of the leading Congregational churches in England. A brief prologue sets forth the significant features of the theology of today which the succeeding sermons endeavor to teach and preach. Dr. Bradford is always thoughtful, and never disappoints his hearers. He has something to say and he knows well how to say it, and this book, like all others from his pen, will find many willing readers.

*Shall We Continue in Sin?* [Baker & Taylor Co. 75 cents] is a new book by Dr. A. T. Pierson. His answer to his own question is made in a series of addresses delivered in Great Britain and Ireland last year, the substance of the addresses being here condensed into small compass. The author avoids teaching the doctrine of sinlessness, but would persuade the reader to no longer continue in sin, being freed therefrom through a union with Christ. Christ by his power thus exercised puts an end to the power of sin over the true

believer. This union with Christ is the chief subject of the book, and is explained and enforced very earnestly and in a manner which will prove helpful to many.

*Studies in the Life of Jesus* [International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations. 40 cents], by W. H. Sallmon, and *Studies in the Parables of Jesus* [25 cents] by the same author, are excellent little hand-books, fitted to promote intelligent Biblical study and reading. They are scientifically adapted to practical ends, and most of all to stimulate spiritual research and progress in its truest sense.—*The Prophetic Books of the Old Testament* [American Bible Publication Society. 50 cents], by Dr. J. B. G. Pidge, is the fourth in a series of Bible hand-books for young people. The prophet and his prophecy have received special attention of late from many of the most learned critics, and this author has so grasped and grouped much of their work as to make a useful hand-book for younger students, or those who have not time to acquaint themselves fully with the long and learned treatises intended for experts. It takes temperate and judicious ground upon controverted points and will do genuine good.

## STORIES

Mr. Du Maurier's most recent and final production, *The Martian* [Harper & Bros. \$1.75], has been welcomed already with great eagerness, especially by the admirers of *Tilbury*, but probably it is not destined to achieve anything like the temporary popularity of that story, and neither of them has any special claim upon permanent attention. Of the two *The Martian* is the superior in certain respects, although it certainly lacks something of the peculiar attractiveness of *Tilbury*—that jauntiness and *bonhomie* which bubble out everywhere in the earlier book. As in this, so in the latter, the author has taken a reckless liberty and has thereby injured the impressiveness of his story. In this case his hero is influenced for many years unconsciously, but for the greater part of his life confessedly, by a supernatural being to whom apparently more than to himself the successes of his career, especially in authorship, seem attributable. The style of Mr. Du Maurier is somewhat less vivacious here than in the former work, although it is characteristic. The plot is simple, the movement of the story is slow—too slow, in fact—and it is difficult to tell just where the interest lies, yet there certainly is considerable interest, and the personality of the hero seems to embody most of it. The author's skill in vivid description, especially of incidents, is conspicuous, and the picture of domestic happiness reminds one of Thackeray's best work in the clearness and tenderness of its portrayal. The illustrations which adorn the volume are by the author himself and with different titles would suit either of his other books equally well. The same people reappear continually in different scenes and attitudes.

*Guavas the Tinner* [J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00] is a wild and picturesque tale of the Cornish moors and the miners of tin who used to inhabit them. It is one of the striking stories of Rev. S. Baring-Gould. It is very real and vivid in its style, gives a great deal of information about the ideas and customs of the miners and their families in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and is a powerful and enjoyable story from every point of view.

*Diomed* [Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$2.00], by J. S. Wise, is an unusual and an excellent book. It describes the life, travels and observations of a dog, the dog himself being the nominal author. It is, perhaps, the best book about dogs ever written; that is to say, about hunting dogs as reared and trained in this country. It describes the experiences of a Southern sportsman and his friends, and the education, services and delights of their favorite dog, and it also abounds in information about the different sorts of game birds. It is written delightfully, the illusion of the dog's authorship being sustained very successfully.

The illustrations, by J. C. Chapman, also are as fine as they are numerous. It is primarily a book for sportsmen, but readers of all classes will enjoy it and may learn much from it. But portions of pp. 88 and 89 should have been omitted.

*Georgia Scenes* [Harper & Bros. \$1.25], by a native Georgian, describes characters, incidents, etc., in the first half-century of the republic. It appeared first in the year 1840, and there is a genuine delight in going back to the style of expression then prevalent. The literary methods of that time were quite different from those of our own day, but almost, if not actually, as commendable and delightful. Here are sketches of Southern life among the whites and the colored people, all sorts of amusements and employments being described, the point of view being chiefly that of the Southern country gentleman. There are a few pictures which also are in the style of the time. The book is more than ordinarily readable.

*Hell fer Sartain and Other Stories* [Harper & Bros. \$1.00], by John Fox, Jr., contains ten stories originally published in one or another magazine. Many of them are dialect stories, all of them are careful studies of character and life in the Cumberland region, and they are picturesque examples of light literature of their class.

From the same publishers comes *Susan's Escort and Others* [\$1.50], by Dr. E. E. Hale. They are nearly twenty in number and in one way or another illustrate that genial and accomplished gentleman's versatility and ability to preach as well as to delight his friends through the medium of the short story.

*A Code of Honor* [Editor Publishing Co. 75 cents], by Mary H. Leonard, is a little story, short and fairly well written, and pointing an excellent moral skillfully. It is not a wonderful book in any way, but is creditable to its author.

#### MORE JULY MAGAZINES.

More than ever the current *Forum* [\$3.00] handles timely topics and instructively. Prof. T. S. Woolsey's article on The Powers and the Græco-Turkish War and Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin's on The Rights of Foreigners in Turkey lead off, the one urging the freedom of Greece from Turkish control, but hesitating to forecast the future very positively, and the other being a useful historical study and summary. Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower discusses Non-Partisanship in Municipal Government, questioning whether it is practicable. Mr. J. L. Laughlin points out that the McKinley administration has not been able to bring in prosperity. American Social Standards, or the absence of them, is the theme of a bright paper by Francis M. Abbott. Among the other topics of the month are Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba, Johannes Brahms, Sugar Bounties and Their Influence and others.

*The Century* [\$4.00] continues its serials under way agreeably, especially General Porter's account of Campaigning with Grant, and there are articles on William Hogarth by J. C. Van Dyke, After Big Game in Africa and India by H. W. Seton-Karr. Another hunting article is on The Jaguar in Venezuela and is by W. W. Howard. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's The Churches of Poitiers and Caen is one of the chief contributions to the number. Dr. Munger's brief but suggestive paper, An American Citizen, describing his friend, the late Henry L. Pierce, and Mr. Bishop's answer to the question Are the Bosses Stronger than the People? will be appreciated by those who have the public welfare much at heart. The poetry and lighter material in the number is excellent, and the illustrations are of their usual high order.

*The New England Magazine* [\$3.00] has several unusually interesting papers; for example, that on the Development of College Architecture by A. R. Willard, and that on the Natural History of the Lakes of New England by C. L. Whittle. The account of Martha's Vineyard also will be widely read, and the short

stories, poems and the miscellaneous material make up a fine number. Mention should be also made of the excellent quality of the illustrative work.

*The Temple Magazine* has a pleasant article on the late Professor Drummond by Rev. D. M. Ross. There is a readable account of the home of the American President by Elizabeth L. D. Banks, and Dean Farrar continues his account of people he has known, describing a group of bishops and cardinals. This is always one of the most readable of the magazines.

If you want to know what and where the smallest republic in the world is, *McClure's Magazine* [\$1.00] will tell you, and you will be surprised and interested to read about it. One or two other articles discuss Andrew Jackson pleasantly, two or three chapters from Governor Bradford's History of the Plymouth Plantations are here introduced under the utterly misleading title, which never should be applied, *The Log of the Mayflower*.

*The North American Review* [\$5.00] opens with Letters of General Grant to a Friend, edited by Gen. J. G. Wilson. Mr. M. G. Mulhall furnishes a short paper on The Progress of the United States, dealing especially with the Southern States. The subject of the United States and the Liberation of the Spanish American Colonies is discussed by the Mexican Minister, and the Franco-Russian Alliance by Hon. J. B. Eustis. Among the other contributors are Hon. Marriott Brosius, Miss Elizabeth Bisland, Lord Monkswell, ex-Consul-General Jernigan and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells.

*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* [\$6.00] contains a sensible discussion of the Immigration Question, by J. H. Senner, a discriminating study of the Greater New York Charter, by J. W. Pryor, and another interesting account of George Junior Republic, by W. I. Hull. This publication is almost a necessity for students of economic questions.—*The Popular Science Monthly* [D. Appleton & Co. \$5.00] has a sketch and portrait of Horatio Hale and the usual variety of scientific and practical articles, all, in one or another way, bearing upon some department of learning and promotive of intelligent mastery thereof.

*The Chautauquan* [\$2.00] makes its usual creditable appearance and does its usual admirable work in the same bright and pleasant way.—*The Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words* are capital examples, as always, of magazines for the family, the former having somewhat the more definite religious tone, but both of them abounding in interest and in material wisely selected with the object of profiting the reader.—*The Treasury* [\$2.50] has a portrait of Rev. Dr. A. C. Dickson, some account of A Chicago Commons, a social settlement under the charge of Prof. Graham Taylor, a variety of outlines of sermons and other religious material.

*The Chap-Book* [\$2.00] is smart with its familiar quality of smartness, and never fails to entertain. We wonder sometimes whether it can be kept permanently at its special level of brightness and interest. The risk of becoming either commonplace or reckless is great. But, so far, it is avoided with considerable success and a really able publication in more than one way the *Chap-Book* certainly is.—*The Book Buyer* [\$1.00] has considerable Thoreau material and more or less about Jane Austen, but its special excellence is the variety and interest of its literary material and notes of new books, etc.—*Book News* also is more than ordinarily remunerative to literary people. Its news is served up so temptingly that one likes to keep it at hand.

*The Charity Review* [Charity Organization, New York. \$2.00] gives considerable detailed information and also discusses general philanthropic principles and movements.—*The Art Amateur* [\$4.00] of Montague Marks is entering upon its thirty-seventh volume. It brings art in all its departments to the service of any intelligent student, yet the expert can depend upon finding much worth his while to

examine it. We need only reiterate the hearty commendation which we have so often given it.—*The International* [\$3.00] offers nearly a dozen short stories by European authors. Carmen Sylva is the only writer among them who is known here, but they are bright stories.

We call attention also to *The New World* [\$3.00], the June number of which is the latest, it being a quarterly. The contribution of Rev. W. J. Mutch, on Adaptation in Missionary Method, has interested us specially. It points out how missionary effort may adapt itself wisely to native conditions in important respects. Prof. Josiah Royce's paper on The Problem of Job also is conspicuous for its thorough and broad treatment of its topic. Other contributors are W. W. Fenn, E. A. Abbott, Dr. Whiton, etc.

#### NOTES

—Dr. Conan Doyle was asked to complete Robert Louis Stevenson's unfinished novel, *St. Ives*, but declined. Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch has undertaken the task.

—Capt. A. T. Mahan, LL. D., is planning a volume on Sea Power for use in schools and colleges. Of course it will be largely a condensation of his well-known works.

—The limited edition—150 copies—of the *Auto-Analysis* of the late Eugene Field, which has water-color illuminations is wholly sold. A cheaper edition, however, is now on sale at a dollar a copy, by F. M. Morris, of The Book Shop, Chicago.

—Here is an opportunity for collectors. M. Damascene Morgand of Paris has for sale a list of books which it has taken more than fifty years to gather. It includes 3,464 titles of which 1,787 are Elzevirs. The remainder are volumes printed by other famous Dutch craftsmen.

—Hawaii is reported to be a sort of Paradise for book agents. A correspondent of *Book News* quotes a Hawaiian lady as saying, "We are eager for them here, and when we have bought their books we invite them to dinner." The publication of this fact may prove to have large results, however. But if it draws off a few hundreds of such peddlers from this country for a time, there are those who will not mourn.

—The recent Frederickson sale was noteworthy for the high prices given for the books from Charles Lamb's library and the comparatively low ones for the Shelley books and manuscripts. The results of the sale indicate that volumes known to have been once owned by eminent persons rank next in demand to first editions. The highest price paid at this sale was \$615, for the copy of Shelley's *Queen Mab* given by him to Mary Godwin, although it lacks the first part. At the Ives sale some years since it brought only \$190. The copy of Keats's *Poems* which he gave to his friend, Thomas Richards, which was disposed of for \$120 at the Ives sale and for which Mr. Frederickson later paid \$250 brought \$300.

—Of the original edition of Henry D. Thoreau's *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*, published in 1849, which numbered a thousand copies, only a few more than two hundred were sold, and in 1853 over seven hundred were returned to him, he having borne the cost of publication. He then remarked facetiously, "I have now a library of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself." After his death Mr. J. T. Fields bought them, tore out the title-page replacing it with one of his own, and sold them as the "second edition." This was in 1862. But a fly-leaf of the first publisher, Mr. Munro, was overlooked or allowed to remain at the end of the book calling attention to the approaching issue of *Walden*, which came out in 1854. As *The Book Buyer* suggests, whoever has a copy of the so-called second edition of *A Week on the Concord, etc.*, owns one of the copies once in the author's personal possession.

For Books of the Week see page 106.



## Another Great Christian Endeavor Convention

The Gathering at San Francisco, July 7-12

In the deep impressions made by its gospel mission, and in the emphasis placed upon the essentials of Christian life, the San Francisco convention may be ranked as the most remarkable of any held by the Society of Endeavor. Spiritual life, dormant and active, has been quickened. The fundamental principles of Christian Endeavor have been again declared and the success of its methods demonstrated. Whatever is primary in the organization was made patent, and the force and fruits of the movement were shown. Upon comparatively new ground this line of thought must accomplish its purpose. Christian Endeavor in California will unquestionably leap forward and the churches on the coast will receive new power.

FROM BOSTON WESTWARD

The Massachusetts division of the New England army—over five hundred strong—left Boston June 28. So far beyond precedent was the amount of travel that the scheduled time could not be kept, and the convention city was not reached until July 7. But the intervening days were full of instruction and delightful fellowship. The first session of the Bay State delegation included the trustees and officials. This galaxy of choice spirits was further augmented by the presence of Dr. G. F. Pentecost, who took passage at Albany, and Dr. N. Boynton, who joined the party at Toledo.

In such company the days passed quickly. The wonders of the country were unraveled like a continuous and marvelous panorama. The fertile plain of Iowa, the fruits of irrigation in Nebraska, the snowy peaks of Colorado, the torrents of the mountain cañon, the barrenness of the desert, the sublimity of nature crowned amidst the Rockies—these and a myriad other sights taught the travelers the magnitude, diversity and resources of our country. Although the tardy arrival of the train made it necessary to give up the trip on the "Georgetown loop," several hours were spent in the Queen City of Denver. The day

its interior with national and Christian Endeavor colors. The theme was Christian Patriotism. It was a place to emphasize this with fervor, and the occasion was fully improved by Dr. Pentecost, Bishop Arnett and Dr. F. E. Clark.

IN SUNSHINE LAND

The eastern gateway to California was en-



PATENTED MAY 4<sup>th</sup> 1897.

tered at Auburn, Placer County. Fruits, flowers, poetry and human-heartedness greeted the travelers and sped them toward their destination. Sacramento and Oakland added an increase and prophesied the abounding hospitality which everywhere welcomed the visitors. San Francisco was aglow with excitement. Preparations were as magnificent as is nature in that "continental state." All that civil authority and money could do for the entertainment of guests was at their disposal. Endeavor designs and colors appeared in great profusion. It is estimated that there were upwards of 40,000 visitors in the city.

THE DEVOTIONAL SIDE

The key-note of the gathering was sounded at the first session. Eleven simultaneous services were held on the evening of July 7, with addresses upon the theme, "The Life Filled with the Spirit." The early morning prayer meetings continued the impression. A daily hour devoted to Bible study under the helpful direction of Prof. H. L. Willett of Chicago University considered the messages of Habakkuk, Micah, John and Philipians. A "quiet hour" in which to gather up the suggestions of the day was held in the afternoons and conducted by Charles T. Studd of London and Dr. J. W. Chapman of Philadelphia. These agencies carried forward the spiritual influence of the sessions. To reach the business men evangelistic services were held at noon hours addressed by such popular speakers as Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Chapman, Pentecost, Cortland Myers, Ford C. Ottman and Charles Roads.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

On Thursday morning the convention was formally opened by President Clark, with the identical hammer with which William Carey cobbled shoes to pay the expenses of preaching the gospel. The annual message of the president was full of interest. Recalling his second globe tour, just completed, Dr. Clark spoke upon A World-Encircling Movement: How Shall It Fulfill God's Design? He traced the same spirit in Christian Endeavor in all lands and among all faiths. His own answer to the question of the theme was: (1) A world-wide movement must be true to its fundamental idea. (2) A world-encircling movement must necessarily be a unifying movement. Christian Endeavor has brought forty denominations together so far as ecclesiastical authority has not interfered; it has forged a link between forty nations that speak forty languages. (3) It must be a pervasive force. Universal adaptability has been shown in

Christian Endeavor work. Power and principles should be felt still more in the church prayer meeting. This suggestion is made practical by the formation of Senior Societies. (4) A universal movement must be a sacrificial one. In its essence it is a missionary movement. (5) A world-encircling movement must listen to God's voice and continually obey it.

You have aroused yourselves in the interests of Christian citizenship, a larger devotion to missions and the rescue of the Sabbath, but there is another message, "Myself for Christ." We need to come back to this fundamental thought. Give more attention to family worship. Remember the morning watch; set apart, religiously and sacredly, at least fifteen minutes for communion with God. The world does not yet know what God can do through a fully consecrated organization.

General Secretary John Willis Baer aptly likened the Y. P. S. C. E. to a river. In his report he noted the growth of the organization to 50,780 societies, with a total membership of 3,000,000. In America Pennsylvania leads with 3,443 societies.

The Congregational churches rank second in the denominations for strength, having 4,156 Young People's and 2,407 Junior Societies. Nearly \$200,000 have been given to missions through denominational boards by 10,468 societies, the largest gift being from the Clarendon Street Baptist society of Boston, amounting to \$1,437. The Congregational Chinese mission of San Francisco stands third for \$700. The Tenth Legion, composed of persons who give a tithe of their income, numbers over 1,600 members, though but three months old. The vital relation sustained to the churches is shown in the 213,389 Endeavorers who have joined their membership from the Young People's and Junior Societies.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AT WORK

A significant feature was the time and emphasis given to methods of work. Besides the



PRESIDENT CLARK

following, July 3, found the tourists at Colorado Springs and in the Garden of the Gods.

The national birthday was passed in Salt Lake City. Visiting clergymen occupied the pulpits of the churches in the morning and evening, among them Drs. Dickinson, Hill, Pentecost and Boynton. A special rally for the Juniors was also held, addressed by Mrs. Francis E. Clark and Mrs. John L. Seudder. The feature of the day was the grand meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle, when 1,200 Endeavorers filled the spacious auditorium. Never before had its gates opened to the Gentile. Mormon money and Mormon hands decorated



SECRETARY BAER

usual helpful conferences of general committees, one session was devoted to papers and open parliaments upon the practical ways of extending the Christian Endeavor idea. "The essentials of a model Christian Endeavor Society" was treated forcibly and the "Mothers' Christian Endeavor Society was fully discussed.

In the Mechanics' Pavilion, under the happy direction of Dr. J. L. Hill, the suggestions on practical lines were numerous and pertinent. Nearly two score of Endeavorers, in as many minutes, told how to make committee work

more effective. The trustees also added helpful words of encouragement. Treasurer William Shaw set right many misconceptions regarding the United Society of Christian Endeavor in explaining very clearly What It Is and How It Works. He noted the mission of that organization as a corporate body and its value to the local societies.

#### THE CONGREGATIONAL RALLY

The gathering of our clan was held in the First Congregational Church, Rev. G. C. Adams, D. D., presiding. The special theme was the Missionary Spirit in Congregationalism, and was considered in five addresses, as follows: In the Voyage of the Mayflower, Rev. R. W. Brokaw; In Fellowship with Other Denominations, Rev. W. H. G. Temple; In Foreign Lands, Selah Merrill, L. L. D.; In Adaptation to Growth in Cities, Rev. C. A. Dickinson, D. D.; The Value of the Spirit, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. Every speaker dwelt upon the denomination's gifts to the nation and to the world.

#### BANNERS GIVEN FOR DISPLAY

The special work done by individual societies, by local unions and countries was not

tion with the last response Rev. E. W. Shurtleff, who read a poem before the convention, presented the society of the entertaining church with a fragment of old Plymouth Rock on behalf of the Endeavorers of the Church of the Pilgrimage of that ancient town.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND MISSIONS

Probably no previous convention ever witnessed the presence of so many missionaries, and the cause appealed specially to the delegates, judging from the enthusiastic throngs that attended the special missionary sessions. On Thursday a reception was given in honor of the workers in home and foreign fields. On Friday evening an international symposium considered Our Fellowship. The speakers represented China, Japan, England, India, Alaska, Canada, Australia and other countries. On Monday morning the theme in the Mechanics' Pavilion was Christian Endeavor a Missionary Force. Very appropriately the Tenth Legion received first attention. Prof. A. R. Wells made a strong plea for giving based upon a comparison of national expenses and benevolence. The cause of home missions was eloquently set forth by Dr. Boynton.

—the gospel and our country—were constantly associated. Christian citizenship was a frequent theme and often used in illustration.

#### THE CLOSING NIGHT

Long before the hour for the service Mechanics' Pavilion was crowded to its utmost and overflowed into adjoining halls and streets. Dr. Clark presided, and Secretary Baer over a like meeting in Woodward's Pavilion where 3,500 persons entered fully into the spirit of the hour. The words of consecration spoken by States and by individuals were indicative of the impress left by the convention upon the delegates and gave promise of richer experience and of larger and more self-sacrificing usefulness. Both sessions were unusual in their power and were a fitting close to this remarkable convention.

### A Day at the Shoals

The Isles of Shoals are three rocky islands of unequal size lying off the New Hampshire coast, an hour's sail by steamer from Portsmouth. They are a paradise for those who love to lie on the rocks and watch the clouds drift by and the surf break in milky spray at their feet. To such an ideal spot one ought to go at least once in one's life, and once visited it will surely allure one again. For nine months in the year the islands are uninhabited, but June brings the advance guard of summer residents and transients. They find two excellent hotels, with the usual accessories of tennis courts and croquet grounds, fine fishing—this year better than ever—and a few objects around which gathers historical interest, like the tiny church on Star Island, connected with which and its predecessors on the same site is more or less ecclesiastical and human history, not all indicating a high degree of spiritual life in the former residents; a cairn of rocks which serves as a beacon to mariners; and, most pathetic of all, several small, overgrown graveyards, one of them with weather-beaten granite slabs, perpetuating the memory of little lives that long ago came to their earthly finish.

Any day at the Shoals, at this season of the year, could hardly fail to be of interest, but last Tuesday furnished special entertainment in the form of a rather free and easy conference between representatives of the Trinitarian and the Unitarian faith. The Unitarians have just held a series of meetings at the Shoals covering a week. They were quite outside the usual stated conferences of the body, being designed to bring together, amid delightful external circumstances, Unitarians from all over New England who desired to confer on matters touching the moral and spiritual life. The experiment in this precise form has never before been tried, but the presence during the week of four or five hundred persons encourages the projectors of the conference to consider it a precedent for future years. One reason why the Isles of Shoals were selected for the meeting place may have been that the suggestion of spaciousness arising from being islanded in the boundless ocean and the encircling atmosphere accords well with the Unitarian idea of breadth.

At any rate, following the recent example of the Unitarian Ministers' Meeting in Boston, the projectors of the series of conferences were determined to have at least one meeting when Orthodoxy and Unitarianism should look each other closely in the face and talk over the matter of their differences and agreements. The raising of the subject of our common Congregational heritage and sympathies naturally led to pacific rather than polemical ground, and the two representatives of Orthodoxy, Dr. P. S. Moxom and Dr. W. E. Barton, said little that could disturb their audiences, made up with few exceptions of Unitarians whose two representatives on the platform, Mr. Batchelor and Mr. Chaney, seemed equally anxious not to be outdone in expressions of friendliness. All the speakers agreed that



MECHANICS' PAVILION, THE PRINCIPAL MEETING PLACE

overlooked. The presentation of banners for such endeavor is always important. For the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies during the past twelve months the banner was awarded to Ireland and will be carried there by Dr. William Patterson. The Junior badge banner for similar growth was given to Spain. For progress in promoting Christian citizenship, Indianapolis received the award. The unusual effort put forth by California in behalf of the Lord's Day secured for that State the banner promised by Rev. W. F. Crafts.

The city union of Philadelphia succeeded in winning from Chicago the standard for success in organizing the largest number of societies. For the promotion of systematic and proportionate giving a banner was recommended to New York. A pleasant feature was the presentation by Secretary Baer of an elegant standard to Rolla V. Watt, chairman of the '97 committee, for service in preparation for the great convention.

#### REMEMBERING NEW ENGLAND

On Saturday evening receptions were given to delegates by States. The group from New England was received by the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Plymouth Congregational Church, San Francisco. An attractive program included a welcoming address by Rev. C. R. Brown, and responses were made by Miss Cora Bickford for Maine, Rev. S. H. Woodrow for Rhode Island, Rev. Henry Upson for Connecticut, Rev. O. C. Sargent for New Hampshire, Rev. Benjamin Swift for Vermont and Rev. Dr. Hill for Massachusetts. In connec-

#### THE JUNIOR RALLY

On Monday afternoon Mechanics' Pavilion was besieged by the friends of the children. Those who were so fortunate as to gain entrance beheld a beautiful sight not to be forgotten. Mrs. F. E. Clark greeted the Juniors in the name of the child Endeavorers of other lands, and Rev. Robert F. Y. Pierce gave an entertaining talk upon the Song of the Heart. A delightful exercise written by Professor Wells was rendered by the San Francisco Juniors. Christian Endeavor introduces two children to her garden. Spade boys open the ground and are followed by the sowers. The rain boys with water-pots and the sunshine girls with golden suns perform their duties. When weeds are found they are hoed out. Then appear in order lilies, violets, poppies and roses. Afterwards, in a floral march, new workers are admitted into the Junior garden.

#### FOR THE GOSPEL AND OUR COUNTRY

In spite of the immense provision of the pavilions it became necessary to hold overflow meetings in connection with every evening session. In Odd Fellows' Hall and upon the streets were gathered great throngs of people who seemed never to tire of the gospel story. For these occasions many of the best speakers of the convention were used and the results must have been far-reaching. On Saturday noon a special open air demonstration was given on Van Ness Avenue. Around the national colors thousands gathered in four groups and heard stirring words of patriotism. Throughout the convention these two thoughts



there was much in common between the two denominations, especially along social and ethical lines. Dr. Moxom pronounced toleration to be a colossal impertinence, the idea conveyed by the word being to his mind offensive and far too inadequate to express the proper attitude which should obtain between members of the different schools of thought. On the other hand, he was unexpectedly conservative in his declaration that this age had gone too far as respects breadth of thought with reference to God as the authority of the moral law. The most significant thing from the Unitarian standpoint was Mr. Chaney's affirmation that Unitarians ought to put more emphasis on Christ and that modern Unitarians are many of them further from the doctrinal position of the early Unitarians than are certain men in the Orthodox fold.

Of course Dr. Barton's good stories and the genial spirit displayed all through the discussion created an atmosphere of peace and good will, but there were two or three of us present who wondered whether through the discussion any remarkable advances toward practical unity were made. Not until conferences like these are disposed to treat less gingerly the vital questions at issue between the Orthodox and the Unitarians will anything more than a kindly feeling result. This, of course, has a certain value, but possesses no great significance.

In their esteem for beautiful character Unitarian and Orthodox are at one, and whatever in connection with the Isles of Shoals is a reminder of Celia Thaxter was viewed with equally admiring eyes by disciples of differing theologies. It was a pleasure to be able to enter the house where she lived, to gaze upon the books and pictures and flowering plants which were dear to her. She was, in a way, the product of these isles. And over their barren wastes and over every blossom and blade of grass her poetic genius, her sense of the mystery and reality of unseen forces at work alike upon nature and upon human life have shed an immortal glory. H. A. B.

## National Conference of Charities and Correction

TORONTO, JULY 7-14

Toronto is a city of conventions and has welcomed many important assemblies, but perhaps never one more cordially than this. Some of the most representative men of the Dominion gave greetings, and the replies showed the pleasure of the visitors at meeting in the Queen City. The conference opened with the thermometer at about ninety, and some curiosity was expressed over the promised cool Canadian breezes. Yet despite the great heat the delegates listened to a splendid opening address by Pres. Alexander Johnson, and soon settled down to a week's hard work, during which many able papers were discussed. Before the conference adjourned it had the satisfaction of seeing a movement started for the formation of a Dominion conference of charities and corrections, and when adjournment came it was with high hopes of a return next year to New York, the place of its birth.

### Administration of Charities

Speaker after speaker urged the necessity of organization in charities, both public and private. Miss Richmond of Baltimore warmly recommended a well-equipped training school for the benefit of charity workers. Mr. Louis Selling of Detroit advocated the education of the masses for the removal of poverty, showing that where this was observed the percentage of those needing help was fifteen among his own people, the Jews, as against eighty-five among the population generally. Mr. Selling also instanced intemperance as another foundation cause of poverty, and was supported at a later meeting by Mr. Raymond of Cleveland in a graphic paper on the Drink Evil. Dr. Wines of Springfield, Ill.,

however, took exception to statements so often made in connection with this question, and contended that the causes of poverty and crime lie deeper and are found in the depravity of the human heart. Many other valuable suggestions were made in regard to careful investigation, friendly visiting, district work, no deportation of cases of need to other communities and non-partisanship in administering public charities. Nor must the conference sermon on "The greatest of these is charity," by Rev. Professor Henderson of Chicago, be overlooked, when the preacher beautifully magnified the material and spiritual advantages of charity, which he maintained were never at variance with sound economics.

### Soldiers and Sailors

Senator Castle of St. Paul, Minn., forwarded a paper on The Nation and the Veteran, in which was urged the provision of homes for soldiers on the ground that there are other recommendations than those of actual wounds. General Force of Sandusky, O., carefully detailed the character of veterans' homes. Senator Ellison of Indiana objected to the placing of soldiers' children in orphanages and pleaded for them individual homes.

### Social Settlements

The poor and needy in the more congested cities were remembered, and the session devoted to them was one of unusual interest. Professor Peabody told of their origin and nature and of the benefits in learning and other ways that are communicated through personal contact. Rev. R. E. Ely said that their existence was for more than neighborly relationships, since by them knowledge is gained of the actual thought and feeling of the community, which, if rightly used, must result in great good. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, earnestly pleaded for large-hearted effort and a recognition of the social spirit which may in so many ways be turned to good account.

### The Cure of Inebriates

A more unfortunate class of the community was next considered, when Miss Anna G. Fitzgerald's thoughtful paper on Curative Treatment of Inebriates was read. Drunkenness was generally acknowledged to be a disease and with proper treatment could be permanently cured. Statistics were given to show that in some places the percentage of cures was ninety-five, and on the general average ninety.

### Insane and Epileptics

A still far more unfortunate section of humanity was further studied. Dr. Daniel Clark of the Toronto Asylum stated that at least sixty per cent. of the insane were so from heredity, and called for radical legislation which would prevent unsuitable marriages. Like positions were taken by the president in his opening address and by Rev. J. R. Black in his paper on Child Saving, when it was strongly urged that all incapables should be the last of their race.

### Prison Reform

The conference also turned its attention to the prisoner, when Hon. P. C. Garrett raised the question whether or not imprisonment is the best way of treating crime. The increase of crime, he argued, was not real. It was only apparent as the result of stricter legislation. The purposes of a prison, Mr. Garrett continued, are not retributive but curative, and with this end in view sentences should be indeterminate. With these positions Mr. W. F. Spalding, in his paper on Indeterminate Sentences, and Mr. Charlton T. Lewis, in his paper on the Probation System, showed marked agreement.

### Juvenile Offenders

Extended notice, too, was given to the claims of juvenile reformatories, when the reforming character of the institutions was emphasized in all the discussions. Professor Briggs of Rochester declared against corporal punishment, and advocated freedom of religious teaching and constant supervision on the part

of those in charge. Superintendent Drake of Booneville, Mo., showed from statistics that out of 110,000 children committed seventy-five per cent. were permanently reformed, and contended for the cottage system, with work in summer and study in winter. Mrs. Fairbanks of Middletown, Ct., warmly recommended habits of thrift; Mrs. Sickles of Adrian, Mich., urged household duties for girls; and Mr. Charlton of Plainfield, Ind., the learning of trades for boys.

### Child Saving

One of the first, most constant and last topics of the conference was child saving, and here were found the foundation principles of charities and correction. Get the children saved and the problem is solved. Very wide and general were the discussions on this subject. Even the teeth were the topic of a carefully prepared paper by Dr. Adams of Toronto, who was followed by John Ross Robertson, M. P., of the same city on Children's Hospitals, to which institutions Mr. Robertson has been lavish in time and money. Day Nursery Work was well handled by Mrs. Dewey of Jamaica Plains, Mass., who counseled careful investigation before children are received. Supt. T. F. Chapin of Westboro, Mass., was emphatic in his blame of parents for school truancy, while Professor Krohn of the State University of Illinois interestingly described the development of defectives by means of observation, memory, imagination, curiosity and reason. Rescue work was made an impressive living story by Superintendent Crouse of the Children's Home, Cincinnati, by means of the stereopticon, and in all the work of child saving Rev. D. R. Milner of the Armour Mission, Chicago, in a splendid address, made it felt that nothing was of so great value as the Sunday school. And then, as if to give a fitting conclusion to the conference, came the last paper of all on the child saving work of the humane societies, by Hon. J. G. Shortall of Chicago, for whose plea for children, as compared with animals, might be quoted the Saviour's words, "Are ye not much better than they?" J. P. G.

## In and Around Boston

### Said in Local Pulpits Last Sunday

When a man has an ideal it carries him higher than a mere aim and never allows him to be content with the perfunctory putting forth of his powers. An ideal is an invitation to come up higher, a beckoning of the possibilities open to him who has it.—*Dr. Withrow at Park Street.*

Every man has to ask himself the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" very often. Yet there are many who hold back from doing their duty when they answer the question in the affirmative.—*Professor Churchill at the Old South.*

The sinner is punished in order that he may be no longer a sinner. If sin were a permanent and remediless evil then the only rational treatment of it would be its extermination, but God's judgment on sin is a ground of hope.—*Dr. Moxom at Nahant.*

Work benefits us all. Work was good for Adam when he was sinful and when he was sinless. God has no good place for a lazy man. Jesus taught us that we must work.—*Dr. McArthur at Tremont Temple.*

I have great faith in the soda fountain as a means of grace. I know of few things more hopeful for the growth of temperance than the sale of healthful, non-intoxicating drinks. In these days of heat and thirst it is well for a man not to drink too much water, but take an orange phosphate for his stomach's sake.—*Dr. W. E. Barton at Shawmut.*

### A Six Days' Picnic in Franklin Park

Six days of consecutive picnicking might try the patience and the power of organization of any less seasoned and devoted people than the Boston City Missionary Society and its executive head, Rev. D. W. Waldron. In five days

6,525 mothers and children from all parts of the city were entertained this year in the great tents at Abbottswood in Franklin Park with a substantial picnic dinner, music and a ventriloquist performance. On the final day the old folks are invited, and over a thousand of them enjoyed the hospitality of the contributors to the society. In addition to the 500 pounds of peppermints given at the park, 200 pounds were sent in neat boxes to old people in homes or at home who had been invited but by reason of illness or infirmity were not able to come to the picnic.

The average expense of entertaining these large companies is small—less than thirty-five cents for each, which includes hire of tents, a ride out and back on the electric cars and in barges from the park gate, or, in the case of those who live in companies in the homes, a long and interesting carriage drive, besides the dinner, music and entertainment. The sight of hundreds of happy faces under gray hairs is worth going far to see, and it would be hard to think of a more successful and economical adaptation of means to ends than the whole arrangement affords.

#### Gospel Work Under Canvas

The warm months find the Evangelistic Association of New England busy conducting an extensive gospel tent work. A Cambridge neighborhood has one of the largest tents, where services were begun last week Sunday afternoon and evening. Allston has another tent where a series of meetings was begun last Sunday. Gospel workers and singers render effective service and neighboring city pastors will contribute to the success of the movement.

#### Fresh Air for Sick Babies

The Floating Hospital made its first trip of the season last Friday under favorable conditions. Since last year the barge, which formerly was chartered for each trip, has been purchased by the managers of the hospital, and by refitting its arrangements have been practically perfected. A more complete system of examination and attendance is now made possible. The decks are divided into wards, two of which have endowed beds—twenty-four white cribs trimmed with brass. One hundred dollars will provide for one of these. All but four are now taken. The regular route of the barge is to an anchorage place near Hull, where lunch is served, and whence, after an hour or two, a trip further down the harbor is taken before returning home. The management of the hospital is in care of a special committee of the Ten-Times-One Society, of which Rev. E. E. Hale, D. D., is president. Rev. R. B. Tobey is chairman of the committee.

#### Boston's Potato Patch

The third year of the cultivation of a rented plot of ground by the poor of the city under the auspices of the Industrial Aid Society bids fair to surpass the success of the two former years to an encouraging degree. The enterprise is situated on Canterbury Street, Dorchester, on what is known as the Morton estate, a tract of sixty acres, thirty-five of which have been cultivated. The ground has been divided into eighty-three lots, and the committee of management in apportioning the land to applicants furnishes also the seed, the fertilizers and the tools and does the plowing. About \$1,000 have been put out, and the returns to the lot holders is over \$2,000. Certain rules limit the kinds of produce to be raised, allowing, however, potatoes, cucumbers, radishes, turnips, beets, etc., the potatoes being most profitable. An average of thirty-five bushels per lot of one-third of an acre has been secured, selling at about fifty cents a bushel. The workers come largely from Charlestown, South Boston and Jamaica Plain, besides from the center of the city and Dorchester. They include a number of women and young people. Every one who holds a lot is vouched for as meriting aid, and all are under a superintendent who teaches and over-

sees the planting and cultivating. Last year there were about sixty lot holders; this year there are twenty-three more. They all seem contented with their work. Larger facilities are already needed.

Nothing but the dainty light gowns of the ladies indicated that it was a "summer congregation" that gathered in the Old South Church to hear Professor Churchill's sermon on Stewardship. The full house testified to the preacher's reputation among visiting strangers as well as among Boston churchgoers.

### Our Readers' Forum

#### AS TO DEGREES

"Reverend" is all sufficient if not more than sufficient. I do not like to be distinguished from any other minister by such a title." That is good logic, good sense, good Christianity. To the self-respecting minister of level head and candid spirit it must be a real trial to see and hear himself addressed by a title which he knows many of his professional associates deserve as much as he. However he may interpret Matt. 23: 8, it must trouble him to be constantly called Rabbi, Rabbi, while his brethren in service all around him are simply accosted as "Mr." But what can he do? If he refuses to receive it he seems to be ungrateful to his *alma mater* or, worse yet, to be so conceited as to intimate that he does not need the title. As a choice of evils he quietly accepts it. A leading daily journal has recently stated this aspect of the case and coupled with it the statement that ministers who have not received the honor are equally averse to declaring their condemnation of the custom, lest they should be suspected of having a reason—"The grapes are sour." But why may not all, titled and untitled, in the confidential anonymity of this forum, speak out their real sentiment?

At any rate, there is no disguising the fact that the custom, once employed to recognize honest scholarship or some valuable contribution to the world of letters, has been immensely cheapened by the conferring of honors without regard to merit, and even in consideration of value received, or to be received. Worse than either are the instances—not many, relatively, it is to be hoped—where men write letters and get others to write letters, using influence direct and indirect, to secure for themselves the coveted degree in order to facilitate their promotion to more responsible positions of more useful service! Gaining honor through dishonor! Would it be wrong to apply to such titles, if not to the men, the Scripture, "Low degrees are vanity and high degrees are a lie"?

All praise to the minister in one of the Northern States the present season (one really worthy of the distinction) who, when informed that his name might be suggested as a candidate for an anniversary honor, replied that under no consideration would he say a word or lift a finger in furtherance of such an end; also to the college president—whether in the East we will not say, or whether in the West we will not say—who, being asked to present the name of a certain gentleman as candidate for a degree, with the understanding that he would shortly make a large gift—say \$100,000 to the institution—instantly answered that, much as his college needed money, he would do without it forever rather than secure it in any such method as that.

NEMO.

#### ARE WOMEN MORE CRUEL THAN MEN

In *The Congregationalist* of June 10 was asked, "Have women no imagination?" I read the paragraph with some curiosity. The reply seemed to be rather an evasive answer, anyway it treated the question of feeling, not of imagination. The point was the heartlessness of allowing birds to be slaughtered for the vanity of women. Most true women agree that it is a cruel custom, the wearing of wings,

feathers and aigrettes, and have tried to do away with it. But, after reading in many papers words of condemnation on the cruel women, let me ask one question also. How much more heart or imagination has the man who for pure amusement hunts and shoots that same mother bird, while she seeks food for her young, leaving them to starve? How much kinder and nobler is the man (and his name is legion) whose greatest pleasure in his vacation is to go hunting, and with hounds run down, wound and at last kill the terrified deer? To be sure, it may be used for food, but that is not the reason he himself does the killing. Men could be hired to do that, just as in our slaughter-houses, and the manner of killing would then be more merciful. Some of the most scholarly men go to the mountains every summer to hunt, yet no questions are asked as to man's heart or imagination.

The object of the man and woman is different, but the act is the same; the woman's object in allowing the cruelty is vanity, the man's is animal pleasure in conquering, or feeling power over, a lower and more helpless creature, with whose sufferings comes his enjoyment.

Almost all boys are taught the right use of the gun by their fathers, but only a few are told what to shoot. I fail to see why boys need to be taught to use a gun. They usually shoot just for fun and that fun is the finest kind of cruelty, therefore fathers teach their boys to be cruel, in cold blood, without even thoughtlessness for an excuse. Fishing is also regarded as an amusement, again the fathers teaching the little sons, first by showing them how to stick the long hook through the squirming, writhing worm in order to draw the fish into like suffering.

Even the salmon fishing which Dr. Van Dyke describes in his peculiarly charming manner is never criticised. Let me quote what he says about catching a grayling: "He fights and leaps and whirls and brings his big fin to bear across the force of the current with a variety of tactics that would put the more aristocratic fellow-citizen, the trout, to the blush. . . . I felt the weight of the fish against the rod and that curious thrill which runs up the line and down the arm changing into a pleasurable sensation of excitement as it reaches the heart." After reading such words will any one pretend to say that the writer, or any other gentleman, fishes for anything else than to feel the thrill in the arm and other animal sensations?

MAY MORSE.

#### BOOKS ON THE HIGHER CRITICISM

I wish to study this summer the higher criticism. What books are authoritative and helpful on the subject? PASTOR.

[We subjoin a list, all of which are in English.—EDITORS.]

*S. R. Driver.* Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. *New edition*, 1894. (On the Welhausen side, but not extreme.)

*T. K. Cheyne.* The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter. 1891. Introduction to the Book of Isaiah. 1895. (These books are more radical than Driver's.)

*W. Robertson Smith.* The Prophets of Israel. *New edition*, 1895. The Old Testament in the Jewish Church. *New edition*, 1892. The Religion of the Semites. *New edition*, 1894. (Radical. The last is not directly on Old Testament criticism, but has important bearings on it.)

*C. A. Briggs.* The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch. *New edition*, 1897. (To be classed with Driver.)

Consult also Driver on Deuteronomy, Moore on Judges. International Critical Commentary. 1895.

*James Robertson.* The Early Religion of Israel. 1892. (Decidedly the best book on the conservative side.)

*Fritz Hommel.* The Ancient Hebrew Tradition. 1897. (Conservative and excellent.)

*Alfred Cave.* Introduction to Theology. 1896. (Conservative. Higher criticism is one department.)



[PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.]

# Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Almost a half-century ago Sophia Lasell gave to her nephew, Edward Lasell, Professor of Chemistry at Williams College, the money with which to start what she felt was a needed institution for the more advanced education of women, and in 1851 he opened in Auburndale the Seminary which bears his name. This was the beginning of Lasell Seminary. But to the founder was not given the building of the institution, as he died before the end of the first year.

Professor Lasell's brother-in-law, George W. Briggs, and brother, Josiah Lasell, took up his work and carried it on for ten years, when they sold the school to C. W. Cushing, who carried it on during the dark days of the Civil War. But the task was too great and in 1873 the school passed from private hands into those of a Board of Trustees, a self-perpetuating body in which the property has ever since been vested.

When Principal Bragdon assumed charge in 1874-5 there were only nine teachers and but 38 scholars, while in 1896-7 there were 150 pupils and over 30 trained men and women in the Faculty.

This large proportional size of the Faculty is characteristic of Professor Bragdon's methods of keeping Lasell ever in the front rank. The proportion of one instructor to something less than every five students is remarkable in general, but not at Lasell.

It has been Professor Bragdon's idea from the start that Lasell should not only stand at the front, but lead. An illustration of this was his creation of the study of cooking and other household matters in a scientific way. Other colleges and schools had taught such matters by compelling the girls to do the housework of the institution. But by giving theoretical courses with practical illustrations and practice classes, as is done at Lasell, the work is fixed in their minds, the element of drudgery removed, the practical work becomes interesting, and is pursued with care and thought and is fixed firmly upon the memory. Miss Parloa's cookery classes at Lasell were the first at any school in the country.

The instruction at Lasell in all branches is of the best. The Faculty consists of fifteen resident teachers and as many more from Boston and Cambridge. Members of instruction corps of Harvard, Tufts and Technology are numbered among the non-resident teachers. The curriculum is very comprehensive.

The indirect influences on which Principal Bragdon lays such stress in developing his girls into women who are at once well-educated, true-minded, noble-hearted and thoroughly strong are many.

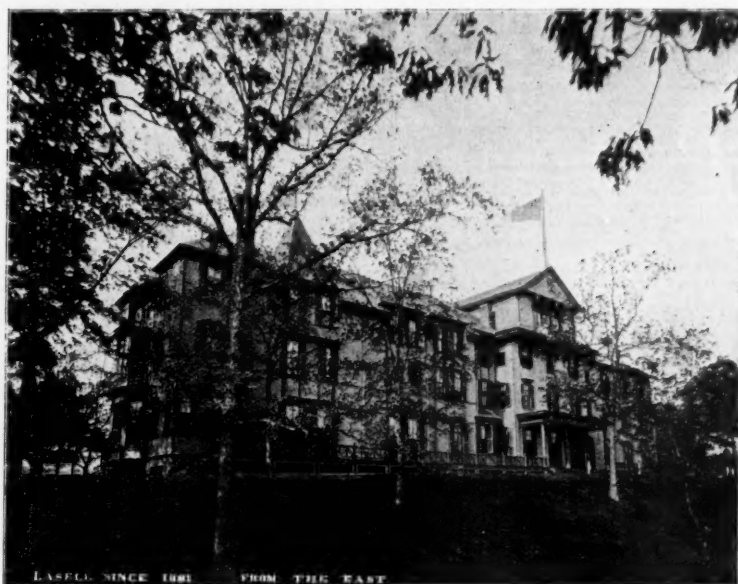
First, probably, should be given the home influences surrounding the students. There is no surveillance, but there is careful control and the encouraging of the girls to develop self-control and to warrant confidence. In no rooms are more than two girls placed and in many only one. The girls' rooms are their own to do with as they will within proper bounds.

Next among the potent though indirect forces comes one in which Lasell probably leads all other institutions of its class—art. The entire seminary is an art gallery. The collection of pictures numbers over 200 and the artists are of national fame. On the upper floor of the main building, with perfect

One of the best gymnasiums of its kind in New England, a large corps of instructors and small classes combine to make the physical culture and gymnastic work of great value. Below the gymnasium is a swimming tank, where skilled instruction is given. The Charles River is so near the Seminary that boating becomes easily possible. The Lasell war canoes, with their crews of pretty girls, are one of the sights of the river. There are a number of tennis courts on the ten acres of ground, and basket ball and golf are played with marked success.

the theatricals, concerts, etc., given by the girls are a prominent feature.

Lasell has one feature of the best old-fashioned boarding schools—careful supervision of the girls' manners and dress by the preceptress. The mind is not cultivated at the expense of manners and morals any more than it is at the expense of the body, as has been described. The girls are encouraged to dress simply and sensibly but becomingly. Extravagance in any form is discouraged and faults of all sorts are corrected with kindness.



Lasell, musically considered, takes high rank, and the instruction has always been given by experts of note. The school work is supplemented by several societies, including the Orphean Club and the Lasell Instrumental Club. Boston is so conveniently reached that theaters, concerts, lectures and all the city advantages are open to the girls, who are accompanied by Professor Bragdon or his assistants.

The most unique feature of Lasell is its battalion of girls, drilled according to the latest Infantry Drill Regulations of the regular army by Major George H. Benyon, M. V. M., one of the best officers in the State. The two companies, officered by trim, martial-looking young women, go through their evolutions with the steadiness of veterans. This drilling is no fad of Professor Bragdon, but is the result of much study and deliberation. His own military service, when in the Union volunteers, taught him the well-nigh inestimable benefit of the discipline and training in instant obedience of military instruction and drill.

Every Lasell girl, unless specially excused, is required to take the full three years' course in household science. Miss Barrows spares no pains to make the cooking lessons interesting as well as effective.

The plan of study is arranged for the practical training of girls with reference to the probable duties of a woman's future, giving wide opportunities for varied tastes and purposes. It embraces both the prescribed and elective systems. The course allows those gifted in that direction to take music or drawing as one of the electives.

Lasell Seminary is a place worth visiting from a scenic standpoint, if from no other. The imposing school buildings crown a green hill, sloping sharply on the sides and front, and are approached on either side by winding drives that join before the main building. The main part has stood for years, but has been thoroughly renovated, indeed practically rebuilt, within a comparatively short time. Late in the eighties the gymnasium building was put up. A few years ago the Annex was acquired, and more recently Mr. Bragdon's beautiful residence has been built on the crest of the hill over a cross street from the Seminary. The Class of '98 have boldly undertaken to raise \$25,000 for an Alumnae building between now and their graduation next June. It is typical of the interest that every graduate has in "dear old Lasell" that pledges are forthcoming at an encouraging rate.

The proposed hall would stand on the hill by the gymnasium, but adjoining the main part as well. It would contain an assembly hall with stage and dress rooms, music rooms and rooms for S. D. and Lasellia, the two literary societies of Lasell. The space thus saved in the present buildings would be devoted to rooms for the girls and for classes, so that there would be fewer applicants turned away.

During the coming school year Lasell will celebrate her quarter-century as a corporate school, and great times are expected. The older alumnae will be invited to return, and perhaps the corner stone of the Alumnae Hall may be laid.

It has been impossible to more than touch on the many excellent qualities of the school, the many branches of study and the character of the instruction. An attractive catalogue has just been published by Mr. Bragdon which is very comprehensive in its treatment of these subjects and is interesting reading. It will be sent to any one desiring to see what is being done at this, one of the foremost schools of the country today.



CANOE CLUB ON THE CHARLES RIVER

northern light, is the large studio, the walls of which are hung with casts and paintings. All this seems fitting in the school from which Elizabeth Gardner, America's greatest woman painter, was graduated.

Another great force for good is the athletic training of the girls, under the direction of the house physician and instructor of physical culture. As a result the health of the students is excellent. The location of the school and the influences brought to bear are also responsible for this. But one death has occurred during Mr. Bragdon's twenty-three years' connection with the school.

The seminary takes girls of sixteen or thereabouts and gives them the Lasell training during the years which some girls spend at college. Lasell does not prepare for college, but is a deliberate substitute for college. The theory is that women require a training for their life work different from but fully as individual as men. Lasell claims, and has very much to back up its claim, that its course is as well suited to the needs of women as Harvard and Yale are for men.

The social life of the school is on a high plane. The French and German plays given each year, and

## News from the Churches

### Meetings to Come

NORFOLK AND PILGRIM BRANCH, W. B. M., quarterly meeting, Plymouth, July 27, 10.15 A. M.

### Benevolent Societies

THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY is represented in Massachusetts (and in Massachusetts only) by the MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Room No. 32, Congregational House. Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer; Charles E. Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle Street.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, Room 1 and 2, Congregational House. Miss Sarah Louise Day, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 153 La Salle Street; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 108 Bible House, New York City.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY—Church and Parsonage Building. Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; Charles E. Hope, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY (including work of former New West Commission).—Aids four hundred students for the ministry, eight home missionary colleges, twenty academies in the West and South, ten free Christian schools in Utah and New Mexico. S. F. Wilkins, Treasurer. Offices: 10 Congregational House, Boston; 151 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. Address, 10 Congregational House, Boston.

CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; Charles F. Wyman, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Applications should be sent to Rev. E. B. Palmer, Room 9, Congregational House, Boston.

MINISTERIAL RELIEF.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. *Form of a bequest:* I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolutions of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastors or pulpits supplied in Massachusetts and in other States. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles R. Rice, Sec.

THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 287 Hanover Street, Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and landmen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M. Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 287 Hanover Street. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

### PASSING COMMENT ON THIS WEEK'S NEWS

We do not hear from some of the States of the far West as regularly as from others, but when the word comes it usually brings a message of courage and activity. Such is the news from Wyoming this week.

We welcome that new church on the Pacific coast. Its past should have prepared it unusually well for aggressive effort.

It is little wonder that a recent local conference in Maine is rated as notable, since the representation by delegates was so general and since two such interesting extra services were held. The brethren made good use of their time during those days.

A Kansas church has set a commendable example in contributing relief where it is specially needed. Pecuniary resources are not the only fund upon which to draw in these times of straitened circumstances. We may learn a good lesson nowadays of the value of a spirit of sacrifice.

A pastor in western Massachusetts who has enjoyed the great Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco is planning what should be carried out in every center of Christian Endeavor in the country, or we might say in the world, since the study of such a great gathering by those who are not able to be present in person must inspire some enthusiasm.

### CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ME.—Aroostook Conference held its annual meeting at Ashland, June 29, 30. It was a notable occasion in interest and attendance, every church in the county being represented. Besides the regular program there took place the dedication of the substantial and beautiful little Gothic edifice seating 350 and practically free from debt, and also the formation of a church of 16 members at Masardis, an outpost of this church. The new church was recognized and admitted to fellowship July 1 and six more will unite as charter members at the next communion. Secretary D. P. Hatch preached the dedicatory sermon and Rev. Charles Whittier, who spent five months here making a start in this important field, offered the prayer. The topics were: What Shall We Read—(a) Of the Newspapers; (b) Of the Bible; (c) Of Theology; (d) Of History; (e) Of Fiction—The Church and the Business Man, The Business and the Church, Who is Responsible for the Lack of Individual Responsibility in Church Members? Evangelistic Services, Do They Pay? How Shall They Be Conducted? This was a most interesting discussion and was followed by reception of members and communion. Rev. G. B. Hescok preached at an evening service.

### NEW ENGLAND

#### Boston

[For other Boston news see page 129.]

NEPONSET.—Trinity, Rev. E. C. Webster, pastor, unites with the Methodists and Baptists for six weeks beginning July 25, and each pastor supplies for two Sundays. The Bible schools and young people's societies meet separately.

#### Massachusetts

SALEM.—Crombie Street and South hold union services during July and August, each pastor supplying one month.—Tabernacle. The supplies at this church are Rev. Dr. J. G. Vose, Rev. H. G. Hale, Prof. J. W. Churchill, Drs. Michael Burnham and S. G. Barnes and Prof. E. Y. Hincks. Rev. D. W. S. Clark, the pastor, spoke for the C. E. Society at the Unitarian summer meetings association at the Isles of Shoals, July 15.

SAUGUS.—Cliffdale, July 4 was anniversary Sunday, the pastor, Rev. W. S. Thompson, having been with his people a year. During this time 17 have united with the church, seven of whom were admitted at the recent communion service on confession. A large number of new families have been added to the parish, and the congregations are the largest in the history of the church. The pastor will take his vacation in August, during which there will be union services with the Baptists and Methodists.

BEVERLY.—Dane Street will continue all the regular services during the summer according to custom. Despite the heat of the past few weeks the evening attendance keeps well up to the winter average, which for the nine months ending July 1 was 545 by actual count. The pastor will spend his vacation at Northfield and North Lubec, Me.

NEWBURYPORT.—Whitefield. Rev. C. S. Brooks closed recently his six months' supply for Rev. J. H. Reid, who is absent in Europe. A reception was tendered him and his wife by the people, who presented him with several volumes of Mrs. Clement's works and gave Mrs. Brooks a beautiful picture.

STONEHAM.—The church has unanimously called Rev. C. E. Beals of East Boston to its pastorate. Mr. Beals was formerly a Methodist, but for a time has been assistant pastor of the Maverick Church, where he has had good success in building up the work of its mission at Maverick Chapel. The Stoneham church is at present being supplied by Rev. C. S. Macfarland of Yale Divinity School, a former assistant pastor of Maverick Church. Mr. Beals was the first candidate whom the committee heard.

ATTLEBORO FALLS.—On entering their new home, July 9, Rev. M. L. Williston, the pastor, and his family found a kitchenful of kindness and groceries there ahead of them, as a proof, added to many more, of the hearty welcome from a cordial people. The new pastorate opens thus auspiciously. The recognition services occurred June 30, and were largely attended.

SPRINGFIELD.—A movement has been inaugurated to bring about the early closing of stores on Saturday evenings. A canvass is being made of the city to pledge all persons to do no trading after nine o'clock.—First. The Bible school has a system of "summer organization," grouping the older classes into four, with good teachers each Sunday, thus changing and not demoralizing the school, and giving the teachers a rest. Special music is provided by members each Sunday. The evening congregations are large, and enjoy the strong preaching of the pastor, Rev. F. L. Goodspeed. The pas-

tor will take his vacation in August and September.—Eastern Avenue. The pastor, Rev. R. H. Bosworth, who is now in California, is planning a series of reports of the C. E. convention for societies that were unable to be represented.

TURNERS FALLS.—Rev. H. C. Adams' last Sunday with his church, June 27, previous to his departure for a two months' vacation in England and Holland, was an interesting time for both pastor and people, 17 persons uniting with the church, 15 on confession, and six children being baptized. The Tuesday morning following the pastor and his wife bade farewell, previous to which a small parcel containing \$100 was handed to Mrs. Adams from the ladies of the society, to show their affection and esteem. Mr. Adams is expected to preach his farewell sermon Sept. 12, having accepted a call to Danvers, much to the regret of the church and community. The pastorate has continued nine years.

#### Maine

ELLSWORTH FALLS.—Rev. E. L. Hunt, the pastor, and his wife have returned from a three weeks' vacation. Over \$40 were recently raised at an old folks' concert.

Rev. H. M. Perkins has supplied two Sundays in Woolwich with a view to settlement.—By the kindness of Portland friends Rev. C. L. Parker and wife of Ashland have planned to visit in Massachusetts.

#### New Hampshire

WILTON.—The recent death of Deacon Charles Wilson removes from the church an aged, esteemed member. He honored the office of deacon from 1875 to 1891, and for many years was church treasurer.

ERSOM.—The July communion was made memorable by the reception of eight new members on confession. This means much to a small country church.

CANDIA.—At the last communion four sisters were received to church membership on confession and a brother by letter. A new and growing interest is manifest in the prayer meeting.

At the Pilgrim Church, Nashua, the Sunday morning service will be held for the present in the chapel as the church edifice is undergoing repairs.

During the present absence of the pastor on his vacation the First Church, Concord, will be closed for needed repairs.—Recent extensive repairs have greatly improved the audience room at Wentworth.

The New Hampshire Home Missionary Society has lately received \$1,100 in part from the estate of the late Mrs. Mary A. Marsh of Campton.

#### Connecticut

NORTH WOODSTOCK.—The society has voted to build an addition or chapel on the north side of the church edifice, to contain a parlor, kitchen and library. Deacon G. T. Bixby will bear the expense as a memorial to his son.

AVON.—About \$1,250 has been subscribed by the residents to repair and renovate the church edifice. The grounds and approaches have been laid out anew.

SUFFIELD.—The church worships with the Baptists during July and the first Sunday of August, while the pastor, Rev. D. W. Goodale, is taking his vacation. The Baptist brethren will unite with this church the last four Sundays in August.

HARTFORD.—Fourth. On account of the repairs which are being made on the edifice services for the

Royal makes the food pure,  
wholesome and delicious.

**ROYAL**  
BAKING  
POWDER  
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



present will be held in the chapel. The improvements include modernizing the entrance, painting the exterior and redecorating the interior, changing the approaches to the galleries and enlarging the latter and placing chairs in them, remodeling the base of the tower and possibly putting in a new steam heating plant. It is the intention of the committee to do no work that cannot be paid for from the the money in hand. Rev. H. H. Kelsey is pastor.

**NIANTIC.**—Rev. W. H. Moore, State registrar and statistician of Congregational churches, occupied the pulpit on a recent Sunday, and made an offer of \$50 to start the fund for a bell, the great need of which he particularly emphasized. The bell is now practically assured.

**TORRINGTON.**—*Third.* Rev. H. A. Roberts announced recently that the church is entirely free from debt. A floating debt was incurred a few years ago, when the parsonage was built and extensive improvements were made on the church property, amounting to several thousand dollars. No special effort has been made to raise the amount, but the offerings for this purpose in the envelopes each week have been liberal.

#### MIDDLE STATES

##### New York

**UNION CENTER.**—This branch of the Maine church expects to resume preaching service soon, after a lapse of some months, during which the society has been working nobly to discharge an old indebtedness.

**MOUNT VERNON HEIGHTS.**—A beautiful little edifice, situated on the principal avenue, was dedicated July 4. The site is 100 x 100 feet. The edifice is finished in natural woods and has beautiful stained glass windows. Rev. L. F. Buell and Rev. E. Bonfils assisted in the dedicatory service. Rev. F. B. Kellogg is pastor.

##### New Jersey

**CEDAR GROVE.**—Rev. B. F. Bradford, D. D., recently celebrated the eighth anniversary of his pastorate by a largely attended church reception. He has been the only pastor of the church. When he came, though entitled by more than 40 years of service in the ministry to honorable leisure, he took charge of a new enterprise with the zeal of a young man and under his care the church has grown steadily, though the community is not large. Among other features of the reception was the presentation of a gold-mounted umbrella from the senior Endeavorers and of a handsome nickel lamp from the Juniors.

**ELIZABETH.**—Six adults were received on confession at the last communion. The house of worship is to be recaptured by the Ladies' Aid Society. The pastor has just given a reception to the church on the fifth anniversary of his marriage.

**GLEN RIDGE.**—During July there will be vesper services at 6.30 P. M. Sunday. The Sunday school has adjourned for the summer, but not before inviting 95 children to come from New York and spend a happy day among the Glen Ridge woods and fields. The Sunday school children assisted the teachers and the ten city mothers who came along to make the day pleasant to their guests. Fifteen poor city children are sent by the mission bands this month for a two weeks' outing in Vermont.

#### THE SOUTH

##### Maryland

**BALTIMORE.**—*Fourth.* A jubilee meeting was recently held to celebrate the clearance of the debt. Well-attended outdoor meetings are held preceding the church services evenings. The Canton church people also go to the lots in their vicinity to reach and rouse the non-church-goers.

##### North Carolina

**GREENSBORO** dedicated its new house July 11, Rev. F. G. Ragland preaching the sermon. Dr. A. W. Curtis offered the dedicatory prayer, preaching also at the morning service and Rev. E. W. Stratton preaching in the evening. The singing was remarkably fine. The housing of this new enterprise will prove a great impetus to the work. Rev. S. S. Sevier is pastor.

##### Florida

**TAMPA.**—A special patriotic service was held July 4 in the Immanuel Mission Chapel. Addresses were made in Spanish to the large audience of Cubans present by Rev. E. P. Herrick, the pastor, and Rev. P. Duarte. A collection was taken for the Cuban wounded. Mr. Herrick is also general missionary in Florida.

##### Texas

**DENISON.**—*First.* Rev. J. S. Murphy has assumed charge of this church. Rev. L. J. Parker, the former pastor, having entered evangelistic work. The latter has just closed a successful meeting at Waxahatchie.

#### THE INTERIOR

##### Ohio

**ELYRIA,** of which Rev. W. E. Cadmus has been pastor since February, has voted to erect a new house of worship, and services were held in the old building July 4 for the last time. The taking down of the building began the following day, and the construction of a fine new institutional building will go rapidly forward. By cordial invitation of the Baptist church the Congregationalists will worship with them during the summer months, after which services will be held in the Opera House until the new house is completed. The old building is of pure Gothic architecture, was built in 1847 and was regarded at the time as one of the most beautiful in the West. The city now has about 10,000 inhabitants and is growing steadily. The church is one of the strongest in the State outside the large cities.

##### Illinois

[For Chicago news see page 118.]

**ROCKFORD.**—*First* received several additions at the last communion. In the nine years' pastorate of Rev. W. W. Leete no communion has occurred at which some have not been received to membership.

##### Indiana

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—*Southside.* Rev. Levi White, the new pastor, occupied the pulpit for the first time July 4. There were good congregations. Rev. F. E. Jeffrey, the former pastor, is at Galesburg, Ill., and expects to go to his mission field in India in September. *Brightwood* gave its pastor, Rev. C. E. Grove, and his Michigan bride a reception July 2. Each was presented with an easy-chair. Refreshments, addresses and social converse made up a pleasant evening. Mr. Grove has accepted an invitation to supply the church for three years, on the understanding that after the second year it becomes self-supporting. Brightwood has recently been annexed to the city of Indianapolis.

**ANDERSON.**—*Hope.* A largely advertised Fourth of July carnival which included much Sabbath desecration was the occasion of rousing Dr. A. H. Ball and his church to an aggressive attempt to secure proper Sabbath observance. In the middle of June Dr. Ball preached in his own pulpit and secured a mass meeting in the interests of Christian citizenship, and the other churches and pastors were interested. He continued preaching on related subjects. The announced program of the carnival was greatly modified and a vigorous campaign of education was carried through in which public attention of the growing city of 22,000 people was turned towards Sabbath laws.

##### Michigan

**UNION CITY** sustains five Sunday schools in the surrounding country, members of the church making up the corps of workers. The Methodist and Congregational churches unite their evening services during the summer.

**ROMEO.**—The Men's Club recently held its third anniversary. A special program was prepared and the occasion was much enjoyed as it also marked the close of another splendid year's work. Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches unite their evening services during July and August.

**PORT HURON.**—*Twenty-fifth Street.* The revival here under Mr. Linfield has been deep and real. A

good number of conversions have occurred, two-thirds of the number being men. Besides seven new members, all adults, there are many more to come. *—First.* Rev. W. B. Millard of St. Paul will supply the pulpit for one year in the absence of Rev. Thomas Chalmers, who has gone to Europe for study.

**GRAND HAVEN.**—A summer series of five o'clock vesper services has been begun by Rev. D. A. Richardson.

**DETROIT.**—Several of the Congregational pulpits were occupied by members of the Universalist body, who were attending the Universalist young people's convention.

##### Wisconsin

**STEBUEN.**—A council was called last month to organize a church at this place. Secretary Carter answered for home missions. A statement was given as to the condition of religious work in the surrounding country and the need of a church and its support. The council voted to organize the church of 11 members.

**ENDEAVOR** has just passed its seventh anniversary. From the beginning it has been one of the most prosperous churches in central Wisconsin, as well as a prosperous Christian academy. The church began with a tent under Home Missionary R. L. Cheney and Evangelist Child. The latter has served as pastor, principal of the school, teacher and financial manager from the beginning, and under his leadership the work has gone steadily forward, often under difficulties. The school began with but \$5 and 11 students, and has enrolled 250 pupils with 12 graduates and about 45 persons prepared as teachers for various grades. The church enrollment has been 80 on confession and 30 by letter during the seven years, with a total disbursement for both church and school of \$45,000.

**NEW RICHMOND.**—July 4 15 additions were received, six on confession. During the pastorate of

Continued on page 134.

## Clergyman's Statement

### Nerve Strength Gained by Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**BRIGHTON, IOWA.**—Rev. Bernard M. Shulick of this place, owing to weakness of the nerves, was for a time unable to attend to his duties. He makes this statement: "I have suffered for a long time from weak nerves. After I had taken a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I became quite well again. The weakness of the nerves has now wholly disappeared and I am able to attend to my duties again. I am therefore grateful to Hood's Sarsaparilla and I recommend it to every one who suffers from weak nerves."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## ON A HOT DAY.

Solomon was the first man who suggested how unwise it was to be economical of rattan. He predicted no end of trouble if you were sparing of it, and yet he didn't know Boston heat in July.

When you approach the purchase of rattan furniture, remember one thing: That whereas at a rattan store you see the goods of only one maker, you see here all the latest novelties of every rattan manufacturer in the country.

And you pay the lowest prices obtainable. We save you every cent that can be saved. Our great business has been established upon low prices, and we would rather sell rattan at cost than lose this reputation.

Our Clearance Sale last winter took off every piece of last year's rattan ware. All our stock is fresh this spring. It contains the gems of many collections.

Our Catalogue of Summer Furniture will be mailed on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

## PAINE FURNITURE CO.,

48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.



Continued from page 133.

Rev. A. D. Adams there have been 65 additions in 22 months.

Rev. R. C. Denison of Janesville will spend the summer with some of his parishioners in the woods of northern Wisconsin.—Dr. William Crawford of Sparta and his son have gone East for the summer.

## THE WEST

## Iowa

ROCK RAPIDS.—Rev. W. B. Pinkerton fills an appointment eight miles out in the country once in two weeks, at a place where there is a Sunday school of over 50 members.

NEWELL.—The C. E. Society takes charge of the Sunday evening services of July and August. The pastor, Rev. W. G. Johnston, spends his vacation in visiting former fields of labor.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—*Bethany* holds Sunday evening services out-of-doors during the summer months. The service July 11 was attended by 200 or more persons and much interest is being shown.

EAGLE GROVE.—Three of the churches united for four weeks in a series of tent meetings conducted by Evangelist Corder. The effort resulted in about 125 conversions and a great quickening of the churches.

GARNER.—Improvements to the extent of \$250 on the parsonage are reported. The building has been moved, a kitchen and large porch added, a cellar placed under the entire house, and the interior of the house newly painted and papered. The church building has also been improved by refrescoing. Rev. F. L. Hanscom is pastor.

HARLAN is prospering under the lead of Rev. C. L. Snowden. During his six months with this church 38 additions have been received, one-third men and all but four adults. The membership of the society has increased from 50 to 85. The evening music is led by a chorus and the morning by a double quartet.

## Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS.—*Plymouth*. An interesting missionary meeting was recently held by the women near Lake Harriet and Lake Calhoun, at the spot where the first mission organized by Messrs. Riggs and Pond was held among the Indians 63 years ago. Papers commemorative of the work were read.

OAK PARK.—Rev. F. L. Moore has commenced work here. He has just graduated at Chicago, worked one summer as a student in Minnesota and had preached a good deal before graduation.

## Kansas

GARFIELD.—In view of the financial stress of the C. H. M. S., the church has heartily and voluntarily voted to excuse its pastor, Rev. E. L. Hull, for one-half time and yet to continue to pay him the same salary as heretofore. This gives the pastor opportunity to supply Kinsley church on alternate Sundays and will prevent the necessity of a home missionary grant to the latter church.

ATWOOD has received 13 new members within the last three months, and it is probable that nearly as many more will soon be received. The pastor, Rev. J. J. T. A. Dixon, has so far recovered his health that he preaches once each Sunday and conducts the usual week day services.

SMITH CENTER.—*First*. In the past three months the church and parsonage have been repaired, a pastor has been settled, the Sunday school has increased its average attendance by 10, the Endeavor Society has received one or more active members nearly every week, the average attendance on the church prayer meeting has doubled, several have been added to the church membership and two benevolent collections have been taken. On the morning of July 4 the pastor, Rev. D. H. Platt, preached on What the Nation Owes to Home Missions.

## Nebraska

LINCOLN.—*Plymouth*. Rev. John Doane, the pastor, is spending his vacation in Cleveland.—*Butler Avenue*. Rev. A. F. Newell has gone to spend his vacation with his brother, Rev. Horatio Newell of the Japan Mission, at the home of their sister, Mrs. W. K. Heath, at Kingston, Mass.

HASTINGS.—The interest awakened during the Cole evangelistic services in the winter continues strong and earnest. This interest is manifested, among other ways, in a vigorous and helpful prayer meeting, in which a large number of men participate. The pastor, Rev. L. P. Rose, after a few days at the Crete Chautauqua, left for his two months' vacation, which will be spent in visiting his children in Indiana and Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD.—The pastor, Rev. J. E. Storm, and wife held Children's Day services at the home church and out-stations most of the month of June. At the

home church the services were largely attended, the house being packed to the outside doors and some people seated in carriages at the windows.

At the conclusion of her services at the Crete Chautauqua, Mrs. M. F. Bryner will spend some time visiting different points in the State and speaking in the interests of Sunday school work. Her work at the Assembly has been of a high quality and suggestive to Sunday school teachers.

## North Dakota

DENTER.—Special services have been held here by Rev. G. S. Bascom. Rev. J. E. Jones commenced work July 11. There has been considerable interest among the young people.

FARGO.—*First*. Rev. J. F. Dudley, D. D., will spend his vacation in New York and New England. He will be absent during August.—*Plymouth* discontinues its evening services through the months of July and August and the pastor, Rev. John Orchard, during that time supplies an out-station at Wild Rice where the people have no religious services.

## Wyoming

CHEYENNE.—The Wyoming State Association will meet at this place, Oct. 8-10. Every effort will be exerted to make this the best annual gathering ever held in the State. The State Sunday school convention will hold its sessions immediately after the adjournment of the association.

WHEATLAND.—This church, Rev. J. M. Brown, pastor, is in a prosperous condition. Organized in 1895 with nine members, the roll has increased to 40. A neat chapel, well furnished, has been erected and is unincumbered by debt. All lines of the work are in excellent condition.

For Weekly Register see page 135.

WITHOUT parallel for pains, *Pond's Extract*. Avoid druggist's old song "Just as Good," for imitations.

THE REASON FOR IT.—The desire to be economical and yet comfortable—to save money and yet make a good appearance—is the reason for the enormous demand this year for rattan furniture. At the Paine furniture warehouses, which are the headquarters of the rattan trade in the East, they report an unusually large sale for both rattan and willowware this season. The demand is increased by the many novel and attractive designs for this year.

## Old Blue Canton China

Just landed from Hong Kong, including the Round and Hexagon PIAZZA or VERANDA SEATS, not affected by sun, frost or insects.

Also some of the Green and Gold Medallion Decoration.

From Staffordshire we have opened an importation from Wedgwood of Boston Souvenir Plates and Pitchers of Old Historical Buildings, Faneuil Hall, the State House, King's Chapel, the Old South, also the Public Library, Trinity Church, etc.

From Copeland, the Football scenes on Pitchers and Jardinières.

From Doulton, Pitchers with Mottoes and Legends.

Never was our stock larger, more valuable and comprehensive than now.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Co.,  
120 FRANKLIN.



Is Equally Good for Babies, Children or Adults. It's the most agreeable remedy made, but that's its least merit. It meets the requirements of those who insist on having the best possible cure for headache, biliousness, constipation and digestive disorders. 50c. and \$1.00.

Sold by druggists for 50 years.

TARRANT & CO., CHEMISTS, NEW YORK.

# SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And rest for tired mothers in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure. This treatment will afford instant relief, and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating, itching, burning, bleeding, crusted, scaly skin and scalp humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CO., Sole Props., Boston. *How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies*, free.

Every Humor Cured BY CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Grand National Prize of 16,600 francs at Paris

## Quina-Laroche

Possesses in the highest degree the entire active properties of Peruvian Bark. Endorsed by the medical faculty as the best remedy for Fever and Ague, Malaria, Poorness of the Blood, General Debility and Wasting Diseases: Increases the Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire system.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot  
New York: E. FOUGERA & CO.  
26-30 N. William St.

## BLANCARD'S PILLS AND SYRUP OF Iodide of Iron

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES OF EUROPE, for ANÆMIA, POORNESS OF THE BLOOD, CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS, SCROFULA, Etc.

None genuine unless signed "BLANCARD, 40 rue Bonaparte, Paris." ALL DRUGGISTS. E. FOUGERA & CO., N. Y. Agents for U. S.

## Palestine in Pictures.

396 Plates (8 in. x 10 in. each).

(25 Parts, Colored Map with each Part.)

This series of views by an American artist is the best ever published, and is indispensable to every Bible student. Two years ago we filled orders for 50,000. WE RECOMMEND THEM WITHOUT RESERVE.

Price, Postpaid, \$2.50.

THE CONGREGATIONALIST,

1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass.



Weekly Register

Calls

BEALS, Chas. E., asst. pastor, Maverick Ch., E. Boston, Mass., to Stoneham.  
BLANCHARD, Merrill, Maynard, Mass., to Shoreham, Vt., for a year. Accepts.  
BOWKIN, John, late of England, to Tucson, Ariz. Accepts. (Not Brown, as stated.)  
BOSTWICK, Elmer D., Covert, Mich., to Big Timber, Mont. Accepts.  
CRUZAN, Jno. A., editor Pacific, to East Side Ch., Los Angeles, Cal. Declines.  
DAWSON, Wm., Hermosa, S. D., to Green River, Wyo. Accepts.  
EVANS, Jno. E., accepts call to Osseo, Wis.  
FISK, Pliny H., North Branch, Minn., to Edgerton. Accepts.  
JAMES, Wm. H., to Plain, O., where he has been supplying. Accepts.  
LORD, Albert J., Andover Seminary, to Hartford, Vt. Accepts.  
MAHN, Lawrence W., Oberlin Sem., to Sherman, Mich. Accepts.  
MINNIS, Thos. W., Minneapolis, Minn., to Grand Meadow. Accepts.  
PARKS, Wm. U., Andover Sem., to Hubbardston, Mass. Accepts.  
PERRY, Lewis E., Paxton, Mass., to Gilsum, N. H., for one year. Accepts and has begun work.  
PIPES, Abner M., Humboldt Col., Io., to Nora Springs, Iowa.  
QUICK, Abram J., Ludlow, Mass., to Union, Wakefield, N. H.  
SHORT, Wm. H., Yale Sem., to Spring Valley, Wis.

Ordinations and Installations

BAUMGARDNER, Burdette C., o. Newton, Io., July 14. Sermon, Prof. Graham Taylor.  
MURRAY, Edward W., o. Central, Ind., July 3. Sermon, Rev. J. M. Sutherland; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Thos. Smith and E. D. Curtis.  
SNYDER, Owen M., o. p. Alamo, Mich., June 16. Sermon, Rev. C. De W. Brower.  
WILLISTON, Martin L., rec. p. Attleboro Falls, Mass., June 30. Parts by Rev. Messrs. F. E. Sturgis, T. C. Welles and V. C. Harrington.  
WILKINSON, Wm. A., o. p. Abercrombie, N. D., July 8. Sermon, Rev. J. L. Malle; other parts, Rev. Messrs. J. S. Rood, E. H. Stickney and H. C. Simmons.

Resignations

HENDERSON, Arthur S., Wellington, Kan.  
JOHNSON, Orrin H., Madrone, Eagle Harbor, Wn., Removes to Freeport, Mich.

Dismissals

HULBERT, Palmer S., First Ch., Oak Park, Ill. July 15.

Churches Organized

FORTUNA, Cal.  
MASARDIS, Me., rec., 1 July, 17 members.  
SILVERTON, Wn.

ACCESSIONS TO THE CHURCHES

Conf. Tot.	Conf. Tot.
CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS
Bethany, 5 5	Springfield, First, 8 12
San Bernardino, 1 1	Sunderland, 11 12
San Francisco, First, 4 7	W. Peabody, 7 7
Saratoga, 4 4	Whitman, 13 16
South Fork, 6 6	Worcester, Pilgrim, 16 16
Weaversville, 4 6	MICHIGAN
CONNECTICUT	Carson City, 2 3
Ansonia, 2 4	Detroit, First, 3 3
Bridgeport, Park St., 1 4	Millett, 9 9
Canaan, Pilgrim, 4 4	Muskegon, 6 9
Colebrook, 4 4	Owosso, 4 4
Danbury, Swedish, 28 28	Port Huron, 25th St., 13 13
Goshen, 4 4	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hartford, Asylum, 4 4	Hill, 6 6
Hill, 6 6	Brentwood, 4 5
Fourth, 9 12	Candia, 4 5
Park, 1 5	Concord, First, 7 9
Windsor Ave., 2 3	Derry, Central, 7 7
Kent, 23 32	Dover, First, 8 8
St. Carmel, 9 11	Epsom, 5 5
Naugatuck, 9 11	Jaffrey, 3 3
New Haven, Dwight, 11 11	Troy, 5 5
Place, 11 11	NEW YORK
Howard Ave., 7 10	Buffalo, Plymouth, 12 16
United, 7 10	Chapel, 7 9
Newington, 7 7	New York, Manhattan, 3 12
Rockville, 7 7	Rutland, 12 12
Sherborn, 5 5	Westfield, 5 6
Westbrook, 5 20	OHIO
West Hartford, 5 20	Cleveland, Denison, 37 66
ILLINOIS	Ave., 3 6
Mound City, 100 100	Rootstown, 5 6
Rockford, 3 3	RHODE ISLAND
IOWA	Providence, Elmwood Temple, 9 9
Correctionville, 7 11	Free Evangelical, 3 3
Doon, 3 7	VERMONT
Farmington, 4 14	Cornwall, 4 4
Radeliffe, 4 8	E. Braintree and W., 4 4
Spencer, 4 8	Brookfield, 4 4
MAINE	Marlboro, 4 4
Ashland, 3 5	Springfield, 2 3
Camden, 3 5	WISCONSIN
Ellsworth, 2 3	Beloit, Second, 17 22
Island Falls, 2 3	New Richmond, 6 15
Masardis, 12 17	Steuben, 11 11
MASSACHUSETTS	Waupun, 5 5
Boston, Neponset, 2 3	OTHER CHURCHES
Chelsea, First, 12 12	Caseyville, Ind., 6 6
Concord, 10 10	Elizabeth, N. J., 6 6
Easton, 2 3	Gallup, N. M., 6 6
Everett, Mystic Side, 5 6	Hastings, Neb., 5 6
Granby, 3 3	Sterling, Kan., 2 4
Littleton, 2 3	Churches with less than three, 11 26
Melrose, First, 2 10	
Mittheague, 42 55	
Newton, Abundant, 6 6	
Pittsfield, 8 13	
Saugus, Cliftondale, 6 7	

Conf., 433; Tot., 924.  
Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 10,529; Tot., 19,202.

The old Wedgwood blue ware, with views of old historical and modern buildings of Boston, are a feature in Jones, McDuffee & Stratton's importations. Their exhibit of fine pottery and glass attracts visitors at this season from the West and South.

CHELSEA, MASS., June 9, 1897. I suffered for years with headache and sore throat. I tried many different prescriptions without benefit, and finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I find this medicine gave me an appetite and accomplished a complete cure. My brother has been cured of rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we believe it to be the best blood purifier ever produced. Rose Veinotte, 39 Beacon St.

Hood's PILLS are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild, 25 cents.

ARMSTRONG & KELLY  
Pittsburgh.  
BEYMER-BAUMAN  
Pittsburgh.  
DAVIS-CHAMBERS  
Pittsburgh.  
FANNESTOCK  
Pittsburgh.  
ANCHOR  
Cincinnati.  
ECKSTEIN  
Cincinnati.  
ATLANTIC  
New York.  
READLEY  
New York.  
BROOKLYN  
New York.  
JEWETT  
New York.  
ULSTER  
New York.  
UNION  
New York.  
SOUTHERN  
Chicago.  
SHIPMAN  
Chicago.  
COLLIER  
Chicago.  
MISSOURI  
St. Louis.  
RED SEAL  
St. Louis.  
SOUTHERN  
St. Louis.  
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO  
Philadelphia.  
MORLEY  
Cleveland.  
SALEM  
Salem, Mass.  
CORNEILL  
Buffalo.  
KENTUCKY  
Louisville.

PLEASE bear in mind the fact that the "best," or the "standard," in all lines commands a fair price. See list of the brands of Pure White Lead which are the standard. They are the best. Avoid those brands said to be "just as good," offered for "less money," and of "so called White Lead."

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 1 Broadway, New York.

The sale each year of 800,000 SINGER Sewing Machines

Is evidence that the Singer, which was the first practical sewing machine, is to this day Preferred to All Others.

Beware of inferior imitations wrongly sold under the Singer name. The real Singer Sewing Machines have this trade-mark, carrying our guarantee.

Machines delivered for trial. Sold on instalments.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. OFFICES IN EVERY CITY.



Here's a Treat! There's no nicer summer meal than Van Camp's Baked Pork and Beans Prepared with tomato sauce. Delicious hot or cold. At grocers; send for sample can or postal for free booklet.

324 Kentucky Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPLE REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU . . . . .

SAPOLIO

WHY WE SELL Superior Phaetons at much lower prices than any other firm in the world is explained in our Art Catalogue. Send for it!

The above cut illustrates "The Colombo," one of our popular styles. A low priced Phaeton, with beauty, grace and strength. Can be fitted (if desired) with ball-bearing axles and rubber tires.

Columbus PHAETON CO., Columbus, O.

Church Equipment

Blake Bell Foundry

Established in 1820.

Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.

Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimes, of Copper and Tin. Address

BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS in the World

FURST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue.

McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Buckeye Bell Foundry

E. W. Vandusen Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Best Pure Copper and Tin Church Bells & Chimes. Highest Grade, Pure Tone Westminster Bells. Founders of Largest Bell in America.

BELLS

Steel Alloy Church & School Bells. Send for Catalogue. The C. S. BELL CO., Hillsboro, O.

OLYMYER CHURCH BELLS

WEATHER-RESISTANT BELL SWEEPER, MORE DURABLE, LOWER PRICE. CATALOGUE FREE. TELLS WHY.

Write to Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co., Cincinnati, O.

The "Harris" Method of Giving

This little tract has been of immense service to the churches in suggesting systematic methods of giving. It was first published as an article in The Congregationalist and attracted wide notice. Many large editions of the "True Method of Giving" in its present form have been sold. Price, 100 copies, \$2.50; 35 copies, \$1.00.

For sale at the office of The Congregationalist, Boston.

IT WILL SERVE THE INTERESTS of all concerned if, in correspondence suggested by announcements in our ADVERTISING COLUMNS, mention is made of the fact that the advertisement was seen in The Congregationalist.

For Good Health

USE  
**POND'S  
EXTRACT**

It Relieves all Pain.  
Controls all Hemorrhages.  
Subdues all Inflammations.

*The genuine is put up in bottles only,  
enclosed in buff wrappers, on which is  
printed our landscape trademark.*

**AVOID SUBSTITUTES**

Weak. Watery. Worthless.

Note our name on every label and wrapper.

Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

*Babies  
Thrive On It.*

**Gail Borden  
Eagle Brand  
Condensed Milk.**

LITTLE BOOK "INFANT  
HEALTH" SENT FREE,  
Should be in Every House.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO.  
NEW YORK.

Rev. F. A. NOBLE, D. D., Chicago, Ill.—"It is a book to quicken loyalty to the Pilgrim faith, and inspire zeal in our Christian work."

Rev. WM. ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D. D.—"In literary proportion, in clearness of statement, in emphasis laid upon things vital and in putting into shade (the proper place) unimportant details, as well as in general spirit of candor and clearness, the book shows the marks of one who has made himself familiar with the Congregational household in America and has earnestly and conscientiously supplied a real want."

## Dr. Dunning's CONGREGATIONALISTS IN AMERICA.

A POPULAR History of the Origin, Belief, Polity, Growth, and Work of our Denomination.

With introductions by R. S. STORRS, D. D., and Gen. O. O. HOWARD, LL. D., and special chapters by Dr. J. E. ROY, Dr. A. H. QUINT, Dr. F. E. CLARK, and Rev. H. A. BRIDGMAN. 552 pp., with numerous portraits and illustrations. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top.

Full of information of value not only to Congregationalists but to all students of American History, inasmuch as early Congregationalism is so interwoven with Colonial history that one can hardly be understood without a knowledge of the other.

### How to get it at about One-Third its Former Cost.

This valuable work was brought out a short time ago as a subscription book, and extensively sold through agents at \$2.75 net. By special arrangements with the Pilgrim Press, which now controls the book, we are able to offer it to subscribers to *The Congregationalist* for

**ONE DOLLAR.**

This is the price delivered at our office. If sent by mail, 25 cents additional for postage. Subscribers who may find it convenient to call for this book, either in CHICAGO or NEW YORK, may send us one dollar and receive an order on The Pilgrim Press, in either of these cities, which will enable them to get it without the additional charge for postage.

*This offer is limited strictly to our subscribers, old and new. Others may obtain it, though at a much higher price, from the publishers or at bookstores. To get it at this special price, your name must be on our list of subscribers and your subscription must be paid at least to the end of 1897. There is no other condition.*

Every Pastor should have it. Every Sunday School Teacher should have it. Every Congregational Family should have it.

Address **THE CONGREGATIONALIST, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.**